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THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.—MARCH 20.

Quartermaster's Department.

Captain Charles W. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster.

Cavalry Arm.

Captain James N. Wheelan, 5d Cav., to be major.
 Captain Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., to be major.
 1st Lieutenant Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., to be captain.
 1st Lieutenant Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., to be captain.
 2d Lieutenant Harry G. Trout, 9th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant.
 2d Lieutenant Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

Major Richard Combs, 9th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel.
 Captain Ezra P. Ewers, 5th Inf., to be major.
 1st Lieutenant William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., to be captain.
 2d Lieutenant George B. Davis, 23d Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant.

Military Academy.

1st Lieutenant Wright P. Edgerton, 2d Art., to be associate professor of mathematics.

G. O. 22, H. Q. A., March 15, 1893.

A soldier is liable to be tried for desertion, although more than two years after the expiration of the term for which he enlisted may have elapsed, until and unless he is arraigned for trial and pleads the statute. Although, however, the liability to trial continues, as above stated, it is not desirable that deserters who can plead the defence of the 103d Article of War (amended by the act of April 11, 1890: General Order No. 45, of 1890, Adjutant-General's Office) should be apprehended and rewards paid for their apprehension.

Therefore, by direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 122 of the Regulations, as amended by General Order No. 145, December 19, 1890, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

122. "A reward of sixty dollars will be paid to any civil officer having authority under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or district, to arrest offenders, for the arrest and the delivery to the proper military authority at a military station (or at some convenient point as near thereto as can be agreed upon) of any deserter from the military service, except such as would have the right to claim exemption from trial and punishment under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 11, 1890, amending Article 103 of the Rules and Articles of War." This reward will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department in full satisfaction of all expenses for arresting, keeping, and delivering, and its payment will be reported to the commander of the company or detachment to which the deserter may belong."

"An act to amend article one hundred and three of the Rules and Articles of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one hundred and three articles of the Rules and Articles of War be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following words:

"No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offence, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: *Provided*, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the Service."

Approved, April 11, 1890.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield: R. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 16, 1893.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 616 and 901 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

616. Printing for division and department headquarters, such as the printing of general and special orders, letter-headings, notices or advertisements for supplies or services, etc., will be advertised for under the law, giving thirty days' notice. If printing materials are on hand, they may be used by the party to whom the award for printing is made; but no additions or repairs will be made to the plant, and no purchase made except of paper and ink. Bids for printing will be invited and contracts made for so much per thousand "ems" for composition, and so much per "token" (250 impressions) for press-work, the agreement to provide for as speedy prosecution of the work as may be required. The contract should run through the fiscal year. Bids for printing done under the authority of this paragraph will be submitted to the War Department, prior to payment, in the same manner as accounts for newspaper advertising.

There will be but one form of printed letter-heads for use at a department headquarters, which will be used by officers of all the staff corps.

The bills must first be presented to the officers ordering the work, who will cause them to be made out and certified upon the official forms in use for that purpose, the certificate to state the necessity and propriety of the work. A sample of the printing must accompany each bill. On each job the number of copies, name and amount of type (number of thousand "ems"), number of "tokens" of press-work, and the rate per thousand "ems" and per "token" must be stated. Vouchers will show the place where, and the date when, the work was executed, and the printing must be so described as to class, amount, and rates, that the computations can be readily reviewed according to the customary methods in use among book and job printers. Where the paper is furnished by the printer, the fact will be stated in the voucher, with the number of quires or reams used, and the price charged per quire or ream. Unless so stated, it will be presumed that the paper was furnished by the Government, and the bills audited accordingly.

Orders authorizing advertising or printing to be done will not be construed as authorizing payment of the bills until audited and approved according to these regulations.

901. The following forms of envelopes are prescribed for the transmission of official mail matter:

1. For the bureau of the War Department and Headquarters of the Army, envelopes having a heading in the upper right-hand corner containing in three lines the words "War Department, Headquarters of the Army, Official Business," or "War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Official Business," or "War Department, Quartermaster-General's Office," or "Commissary-General's Office," as the case may be, "Official Business," and directly below such heading the following clause: "Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind, will be subject to a fine of three hundred dollars."

Envelopes for the use of divisions, departments, districts,

posts, and the general recruiting service will be of the above form, substituting in the second line the designation of the division, department, etc., as the case may be. Any other printing on such envelopes at public expense is prohibited.

2. For the official business of all officers of the Army not embraced in the foregoing classes, and for officers on the retired list, the heading "War Department, Official Business," will be placed across the left-hand end of the envelope, with the officer's official signature written immediately below it, the penalty clause remaining in the upper right-hand corner.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield: R. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., March 17, 1893.

In order that the new drill regulations may have a more thorough test than it was possible to give them during the past year, the provisions of General Orders, No. 29, April 14, 1892, from this office, are extended for another drill season, and further expression of opinion at the end of the same will be made as indicated in the seventh and eighth paragraphs of the order referred to. The reports at each post will be forwarded at the same time to the department headquarters, with the remarks of the post commander, and the reports of each department will be forwarded to this office with the views of the department commander.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield: R. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 9, H. Q. A., March 15, 1893.

The following rules for the use of the new blank forms for honorable discharge, dishonorable discharge, and discharge without honor, having been approved by the Secretary of War, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The parchment discharge blank will hereafter be used only for "honorable discharge," and the word "honorable" will be interlined in old blanks when used.
2. The blank for "dishonorable discharge" will be used in all cases of dishonorable discharge.
3. The blank for discharge "without honor" will be used in the following cases only:
 - (a) When a soldier is discharged without trial on account of fraudulent enlistment.
 - (b) When he is discharged without trial on account of having become disqualified for service, physically or in character, through his own fault.
 - (c) When the discharge is on account of imprisonment under sentence of a civil court.
 - (d) When at the time of the soldier's discharge, at or after the expiration of his term of enlistment, he is in confinement under the sentence of a general court-martial which does not provide for dishonorable discharge.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield: R. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., March 20, 1892.

The Secretary of War having approved the following transfers, in the Department of the East, of the 3d and 4th Regiments of Artillery, they are hereby directed.

3d Regiment.

1. Light Batteries C (Washington Barracks, District of Columbia) and F (Fort Sam Houston, Texas), Batteries B and M (Fort Monroe, Virginia), and A and G (Fort Barrancas, Florida), and H (Key West Barracks, Florida), will not be embraced in the transfers.

The headquarters, and five batteries, at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and Fort McHenry, Maryland, to Fort McPherson, Georgia; the movements to commence May 1. The batteries, for the respective posts, will be designated by the department commander after consultation with the regimental commander.

The major, now at Fort McHenry, will take station at Fort Barrancas.

4th Regiment.

II. Light Batteries B (Fort Adams, Rhode Island) and F (Fort Riley, Kansas), and Battery H (Fort Monroe), will not be embraced in the transfers.

One battery, to be designated by the department commander after consultation with the regimental commander, to Fort McHenry; the movement to be made about April 15 or 20. Of the remaining force, headquarters and four batteries to Washington Barracks; two to Fort McHenry; and two to Fort Monroe, the latter to remain at Fort McPherson until the accommodations at Fort Monroe shall have been reported in readiness. The movements of the headquarters and batteries for Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry to commence May 1. The batteries, for the respective posts, will be designated by the department commander after consultation with the regimental commander.

One of the majors, now at Fort McPherson, will take station at Fort McHenry.

III. The department commander will give such additional directions as may be necessary, and arrange all further details with due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men.

As far as practicable all regimental, battery, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

En route to their new stations batteries will, as to ammunition, take only the amount usually carried on the person of the soldier.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield: R. WILLIAMS, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 1, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, March 16, 1893.

Gives instructions for the preparation of the annual reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers and agents in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers, and directs that same be forwarded in time to be received at the Office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after July 1 next as practicable, and not later than July 10.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. C. A. McCauley, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 41, March 10, D. Columbia.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Lurig, of Ft. Riley, for wrongful disposition of government property the value of \$521.11, has been dishonorably discharged, and sent to the Military Prison at Leavenworth for three years.

Comy. Sergt. George W. Perkins is relieved from further duty at the subsistence depot in St. Paul, and will proceed to Ft. Pembina, N. D., for duty (S. O. 32, March 13, D. Dak.)

Medical Department.

Capt. W. B. Davis, Asst. Surg., will return to Ft. McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 33, March 18, D. Texas.)

Par. 6, S. O. 38, Feb. 18, 1893, H. Q. A., directing Capt. James C. Merrill, Asst. Surg., to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business, is amended, to authorize him, while in Philadelphia, to inspect articles of medical and hospital property stored at the Philadelphia clothing depot of the Q. M. Dept. (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate of

disability granted Maj. John C. G. Happersatt, Surg., is further extended three months on account of sickness.

Pvt. James H. A. Cokeley, Hospl. Corps, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., for duty (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Stwd. William Edwards is relieved from duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and will report at the expiration of his furlough to the C. O. Ft. Meade, S. D., for duty (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Eugene B. White, now at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, is transferred to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, C. E., is extended seven days (S. O. 9, March 20, C. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Penn., to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., and thence to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn., on official business (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. John Hinds, now at Ft. Monroe Arsenal, Va., will proceed to Ft. Macon, N. C., and assume charge of the public property at that post, reporting upon his arrival by letter to the engineer officer in charge (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Par. 11, S. O. 36, Feb. 16, 1893, H. Q. A., directing the transfers of Post Chaplains George W. Dunbar and John H. Macomber, is revoked (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., C. F. G. H. and K., Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache, and I. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; L., Ft. Conter, Mont.; A. Ft. Myer, Va.; E. San Carlos, Ariz.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., thence to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., on public business (S. O. 54, March 18, D. East.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, C, D, G, H, and L, Ft. Winckles, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Capt. John B. Eaton, now awaiting orders at Washington Bks., D. C., will relinquish his quarters at that post and await further orders in Washington City (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D and K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. J. W. Heard, now at Realitos, Tex., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for temporary duty with Troop C (S. O. 31, March 13, D. Tex.)

The leave for seven days taken March 11 by Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, as commanding officer of Fort Ringgold, Tex., is extended three days (S. O. 32, March 15, D. Tex.)

Leave for four months, to take effect after June 1, when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. George A. Drew (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. G. F. Chase, now at San Antonio, Tex., will return to Camp at Realitos via Corpus Christi, Tex. (S. O. 34, March 20, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, D, H and L, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. B. well, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Indian troop.

Sergt. Samuel Adams, Troop K, for absence without leave, has been reduced and mulcted \$20.

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, E, G, H, and L, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D, and Ft. Hill, Okh. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 12, is granted Capt. George H. Paddock (S. O. March 16, H. Q. A.)

A Wichita despatch says: James Howard and Will Morgan, two troopers belonging to the 4th Cavalry, were drowned March 14 while fording a creek south of Caldwell in the Cherokee Strip. They were on their way from Fort Reno to Caldwell.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F, Fort Myer, Va.; L, Ft. Hill, Okh. T.—Indian troop.—On detached service in Dept. of Texas.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. H. Slocum, to take effect when he is no longer required as a witness before the G. C. M. now in session at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O. 32, March 15, D. Tex.)

Sergt. Michael Conners, Troop E, for wrongful disposition of Government property at Fort Riley to the value of \$521.11, has been dishonorably discharged and sent to the Military Prison at Leavenworth.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merrill is extended one month and 15 days on account of sickness (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Davids Island, N. Y. H., will assign recruits to the 22d Infantry and forward the March 23, under charge of 1st Lieut. Andrew Hammond to Forts Pembina, N. D., and Keokuk, Mont., and he will then join his troop (S. O., March 15, Rec. Ser.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Minter.

Hdqs., B, E, G, and K, Ft. Conter, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

The temporary rendezvous at 37 Adams St., Memphis, Tenn., will be discontinued March 25, 1st Lieut. Jas. W. Watson will then proceed to his troop (S. O. 37, March 14, Rec. Ser.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs. A. G. I. and K., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; O. D. and L., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E., Ft. Sheridan, Ill. B. H. and M., Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F., Ft. Monroe, Va. Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens is extended four days (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson is extended three months on account of sickness (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rethi L. Livingston.

Hdqs. C. E. K. and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Fort Barrancas Fla.; H, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; S and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

1st Infantry, Colonel William E. Shafter.

Hdqs. A. B. D. G. and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C, E and F, Benicia Bks., Cal.

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate, granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel John C. Bates.

Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.—Indian company.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, R. Q. M., is extended 15 days (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs. B. C. D. F. G. and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

The following promotion in Co. H is announced under date of March 17: Corpl. James Laver to be sergeant, vice Kelly, discharged by order (R. O. 27, March 17).

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdqs. A. E. and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; G and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Wm. L. Pitcher is further extended two months (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. John J. Haden was on Feb. 24 appointed regimental quartermaster, vice Mercer, resigned (R. O. 10, Feb. 24, Fort McKinney, Wyo.).

In pursuance of Par. 9, S. O. 2, dated H. Q. A., A. G. O., Jan. 4, and to enable him to comply therewith, 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer is relieved from duty as R. Q. M. He will turn over all property and records pertaining thereto, for which he is responsible, to 2d Lieut. Edward N. Jones, who will give the necessary receipts for the same. During the time that Lieut. Mercer has performed the duties of R. and P. Q. M., it is gratifying to the colonel commanding, to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by him and the satisfactory and intelligent manner in which they have at all times been performed. The zeal, efficiency, and energy evinced in the execution of the duties that have been imposed, are deserving of high commendation. Lt. Mercer in assuming the new and foreign duties required of him by another department of the Government, takes with him the best wishes of the regimental commander for success in his new sphere of duty (R. O. 3, Jan. 10, Fort McKinney, Wyo.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs. A and B, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.—Indian company.

Sergt. John Ward, Co. H, is relieved from further duty with Co. I, at Fort Bowie, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty with his proper company (S. O. 37, March 13, D. Ariz.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqs. A, C, D and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; B, and E, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Fort Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

Capt. Leon A. Matile, Whipple Bks., A. T., will hold himself in readiness to report at Columbus Bks., Ohio, to conduct recruits to Whipple Bks., A. T., for the 11th Infantry (S. O. 38, March 14, D. Ariz.).

The C. O. Columbus Bks., Ohio, will assign 25 recruits to the 11th Infantry, and forward them March 22, under charge of Capt. Leon A. Matile (S. O. 58, March 15, Rec. Ser.).

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 21 Lieut. Henry G. Lyon (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, G and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

Adj't. D. C. Shanks announces under date of March 12 the appointment of 1st Lieut. T. W. Griffith as regimental quartermaster (R. O. 10, March 12).

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Hdqs. A, C, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lieut. John A. Dapray is relieved from further duty in the office of the Secretary of War, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs. D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

The C. O. Jefferson Bks., Mo., will assign 25 recruits to the 24th Cavalry and forward them, March 24, under charge of 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., adj't., to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 58, March 15, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., adj't., now in Washington, D. C., will report by telegraph to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.

Hdqs. F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Casler, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James T. Anderson is extended to May 1 on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.).

(For Late Army Orders see Page 518.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., March 18, 1893.**RETIREMENT.**

For disability, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Inf., March 15, 1893.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Wayne, Mich., March 20. Detail: Capt. Jacob H. Smith, Chas. A. Varnou, Chas. B. Hall, Cornelius Gardner, Theodore H. Ekersen, 1st Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, Wm. T. Wilder, Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Evans, 19th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 31, March 15, D. Mo.).

At Fort Monroe, Va., March 21. Detail: Maj. Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art.; Henry G. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Capt. John L. Tierson, Wm. P. Vose, 2d Art.; John M. K. Davis, 1st Art.; Adrian S. Polhemus, 2d Art.; Wm. L. Alexander, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Dances, 3d Art.; Wm. P. Duvall, Wm. B. Homer, 5th Art.; Geo. L. Anderson, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 34, March 15, D. East).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 4. Detail: Col. Jas. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav.; Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf.; Maj. Samuel M. Whitfield, 7th Cav.; Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav.; Capt. Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Hugh G. Brown, David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf.; Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav.; Ezra B. Fuller, John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav., and Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Art.; J. A. (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

Boards for Examination.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Maj. Wallace J. Randolph, 3d Art.; Capt. Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; and Henry S. Turill, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Paul F. Straub, 1st Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., March 21, for the preliminary examination into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, Co. F, 13th Inf., a candidate for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant, 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyie, 2d Art., is appointed recorder of the board (S. O. 31, March 15, D. Mo.).

A board of officers to consist of Col. Caleb H. Carlton, 8th Cav.; Maj. Stevens T. Norvell, 10th Cav.; Chas. K. Winne, 10th Cav.; Theodore J. Wint, 10th Cav.; and 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Mason, 10th Cav., will assemble at Fort Snelling, March 23, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such soldiers as shall be ordered before it, with a view to determine their eligibility for entering the competitive examinations for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Army. 1st Lieut. James H. McKee, 3d Inf., is appointed recorder for the board. The following soldiers will report before the board: Corpl. Thomas H. Harker, Co. D, 30 h Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Pvt. Victor H. Schweinhart, Co. H, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 34, March 15, D. Dak.).

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Theaker, 14th Inf.; Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf.; Charles A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.; Wm. H. Arthur, 4th Cav., and Edward C. Carter, 4th Cav., will assemble at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Monday, April 3, to determine the fitness of applicants for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. Corpl. Frank H. Lawton, Co. F, 14th Inf., and Pvt. Wm. T. Corey, Troop G, 4th Cav., will report before the board for examination on or before April 3 (S. O. 41, March 15, D. Col.).

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco March 20, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications for appointment as commissioned officers of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Guenther, 5th Art.; Maj. Johnson V. D. Middleton, 1st Art.; John L. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Capt. Louis Brechechin, 1st Art.; Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cav. The following non-commissioned officers will report before the board: 1st Sergt. Junior Parrish, Co. F, 1st Inf., and Sergt. Allyn K. Capron, Troop B, 4th Cav. (S. O. 22, March 15, D. Cal.).

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, Capt. W. P. Pollock, G. A. Goodale, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; E. F. Pendleton, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav.; Matthias Crowley, J. E. Madden, 5th Inf.; F. W. Kobbie, 2d Inf.; and 1st Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 34, March 20, D. Tex.).

Military Academy.

Leave on surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Horatio L. Lawrence, 4th Class, until June 15 (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

REUNION OF WEST POINT GRADUATES.

THE Fifth Annual Re-Union and Dinner of West Point Graduates in Chicago and vicinity, held at Kinsley's, Thursday, March 16, 1893, the 91st anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy, Gen. Milo S. Hascall, class of 1853, president, and Gen. William Scoy Smith, class of 1853, toastmaster. The different classes were represented by the following graduates: Class of 1852—Gen. M. S. Hascall and wife, Chicago. 1853—Gen. Wm. Scoy Smith, wife and niece, Chicago. 1854—Gen. J. D. Bingham, Chicago. 1855—Col. J. H. Kellogg, Chicago. 1856—W. P. Butler and wife, Chicago. 1857—Hiero B. Herr, wife and daughter, Chicago; Capt. W. B. Upham and wife, Marshfield, Wis. 1858—Capt. Charles Mortimer, Milwaukee, Wis. 1859—Capt. E. S. Chapin, Fort Sheridan; Prof. W. S. Chapin, St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. R. J. McClelland and wife, Chicago. 1860—Capt. A. H. Russell, Chicago. 1861—Lieut. H. T. Reed and wife, Chicago. 1862—Capt. Wm. Baird and wife, Chicago; Capt. T. A. Davis and wife, Ft. Sheridan. 1863—C. L. Hammond and wife, Chicago. 1864—Lieut. Charles Howland, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. 1865—Lieut. C. B. Hoppin and wife, Chicago; Lieut. A. Maney, Ft. Sheridan; Frank P. Blair and wife, Chicago. 1866—Lieut. Wm. L. Buck, 1860—Chas. S. Burr, Chicago; Lieut. H. J. McGrath, Madison, Wis. 1861—Lieut. Williston Fish and wife, Chicago. 1862—Samuel Rodman, Jr., and wife, Chicago. 1863—Lieutenant S. E. Smiley, Ft. Sheridan. 1864—Lieut. E. C. Young and wife, Chicago. 1865—Lieut. Chester Harding, Chicago. Lieut. H. J. Jervy. Letters of regret were read by Hiero B. Herr, class of '56, from Gen. J. M. Schofield, class of 1853, commanding the U. S. Army; Lieut. Charles Braden, class of 1860, Secretary of the Association of Graduates; Col. John M. Wilson, class of 1861, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy; Prof. P. S. Michie, class of 1863, Senior Professor of U. S. M. A.; General Philip B. George Cooke, class of 1867; Col. H. M. Bick, class of 1867; Major M. M. Kimmel, class of 1867; General John W. Tamm; Major J. H. McArthur, class of 1849. About 20 letters in all were received. Presentation of West Point bell buttons to the ladies, by C. L. Hammond, class of 1876, followed, and then came a song, "Army Blue." The toasts were as follows: "The Discovery of America," response by Gen. Milo S. Hascall, class of 1853; "The United States Military Academy," response by Prof. W. S. Chapin, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., class of 1870; Story by Capt. Charles Mortimer, 3d U. S. Cav., class of 1869; "The United States Army," response by Capt. W. H. Upham, class of 1860; "The Ladies," response by the gentlemen; "The Gentlemen," response by the ladies. Selection of committee for the banquet of 1894. Song, "Benzy Havana, Oh."

In speaking in response to the toast of the ladies Lieut. Weston Fish said: "There is a sort of an understanding out among the populace that West Point is a great place for flirtation and love-making, and I have often thought that ladies who have married us must sometimes feel sick at heart, fearing that they are not our first loves. I wish to explain that this sad-

ness is unpoetical and causeless. The ladies who meet their warrior husbands after those gentlemen are graduated at West Point are really first loves. There is not so much that in his last summer he does not fall in love—that is in real, true, earnest, passionate love—but 51 times. There were 55 girls at West Point that summer, but one of them McNutt did not care for or missed seeing, so that his number was 54. That is very good. But everybody was not so true-hearted as McNutt. Some cadets would fall in love more—there were, of course, not many more girls to fall in love with, but they would fall in love with the same one hearted; he said to me, 'I think I can truthfully say that if I ever saw a girl once at West Point and not a full face view I never stopped loving her. Of course, flirting is wicked, but they do say that the young women do not come to West Point solely on account of the salubrity of the harsh climate, and I can say that those girls who do them don't come there at all.'

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

MARCH 22, 1893.

Even since the receipt of the news of the appointment last week, congratulations have been pouring in upon Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton. Prof. Bass received, as well, his share of congratulations upon the acquisition of a coadjutor as efficient and experienced as is Capt. Edgerton in the arduous duties of his department. Capt. Edgerton entertained a number of friends at a stag supper at the officers' mess on Tuesday evening in celebration of his recent promotion. The guests assembled at about 9.30 and spent a thoroughly good time until their separation at an "early" hour.

While the date of the departure of Col. Wilson is not at present known, there is no question now as to its occurrence in the near future. Whether he will resume his former position in Washington, as seems probable, or whether higher honors await him, Col. Wilson will take with him wherever his lot may be cast, the best wishes of his many friends at this post for his continued prosperity and good fortune.

Already the names of several officers have been mentioned, among whom, it is rumored, will be found the future Superintendent of the Military Academy. Of the number, two have served at the post, viz.: Lieut.-Col. Robt. H. Hall, 8th Inf., who held the position of adjutant of the Academy from Sept. 1, 1871, to July 1, 1873, and Major Oswald H. Ernst, Engineers, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering from Aug. 1, 1871, to Aug. 28, 1873.

Prof. Tillman read an exceedingly interesting paper before the West Point branch of the Military Service Institution at the rooms of the officers' mess on Thursday evening of last week, relating his "Observations and Experiences of the Great West," upon his trip to the Yellowstone Park last summer. Prof. Mercur, who accompanied Prof. Tillman on his journey, also made a few remarks.

An officers' concert was given in the library on Wednesday evening, and a cadets' concert on Saturday evening.

Infantry drills have been held in the area of barracks during the past week.

The Hon. Joseph Scrantom and Mrs. Scrantom have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Tate; Mrs. Sanford, wife of Capt. George B. Sanford, retired, has been visiting Mrs. Dyer; Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., is a guest of Lieut. Mott; Major J. S. Billings, Med. Dept.; Gen. Ames, father of Cadet Ames; Mrs. Newton, sister of Mrs. Tillman, and Lt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., have been among recent visitors at the post.

The Cadets' Athletic Association has in prospect a number of games, etc., for the coming season.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to:

William D. Connor, Clinton, (2d Dist.) Iowa.
John C. Murphy, (Alt.) Long Grove, (2d Dist.) Iowa.
Andrew Moses, Strickling, (9th Dist.) Texas.
Edwin P. Wilson, Wetumpka, (5th Dist.) Alabama.
Morton E. Darrough, Waukegan, (9th Dist.) Illinois.
Charles Doster, Marion, Kansas.
Henry Abbot, Hillsboro, Illinois.
Thomas R. Cowell, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS has been a bad year for the candidates for admission to West Point. Of the one hundred and sixty-six candidates designated to appear before examining boards, only forty-three were successful. Seven alternates qualified, but as the principals also passed there are no vacancies for them. The following is a list of the successful candidates:

E. K. Wood, 2d Cal.	J. C. Oakes, 10th N. Y.
A. J. Bowley, 5th Cal.	H. B. Ferguson, 9th N. C.
S. A. Cheney, 1st Conn.	J. R. Young, 8th Ohio (alt.)
M. C. Buckley, Dist. of Col.	J. K. Moore, 18th Ohio.
S. G. Chiles, 2d Fla.	M. E. Hanna, 11th Ohio.
W. W. Hamilton, 7th Ga.	D. A. Gillis, 3d Pa.
E. D. Pearce, 10th Ga.	H. W. Miller, 14th Pa.
F. E. Coleman, 5th Ill. (alt.)	E. T. Collins, 16th Pa.
H. G. Bishop, 13th Ind.	W. W. Ficus, Jr., 21st Pa.
F. T. Arnold, 3d Iowa.	H. L. Cole, 25th Pa. (alt.)
F. E. Johnston, 11th Iowa.	F. L. Pinka, 28th Pa.
C. A. Martin, 2d Kas.	E. O. Sarraf, 5th S.
A. S. Hise, 3d Ky.	H. L. Carmichael, 6th S. C.
C. B. Day, 10th K. (alt.)	W. S. Valentine, 1st Tex.
S. M. Milliken, 3d Me.	R. S. Abernethy, 10th Tex.
E. T. Conley, 6th Md.	G. W. Helms, 5th Va.
D. P. Wood, 4th Mo. (alt.)	C. H. Miller, 6th Va.
T. T. Frissell, 14th Mo.	J. F. Woodard, 4th W. Va.
B. M. Koehler, 5th Neb.	C. D. Roberts, Wyo.
G. C. Gilbert, New Mexico.	W. S. Fitch, F. H. Pope, and
W. S. Barlow, 2d N. Y.	H. C. Sunther.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 22, 1893.

An excellent concert was given in the Naval Institute Hall on Saturday evening by the Johns Hopkins University Banjo and Mandolin Club.

The members of the club arrived in the afternoon and were met by a delegation of cadets and escorted around the grounds and through the various buildings, after which they took supper with the cadets in the mess hall. The concert was the most entertaining that has been given at the Academy in a long time, and shows that an exceptionally large number of excellent musicians exists among the students in Johns Hopkins University.

The Constellation is now at Norfolk, Va., being fitted up for the annual cadet practice cruise.

Lieut. G. L. Dyer, who recently returned East from a cruise in the Pacific, has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

The Naval Appropriation bill contains the following item in connection with the Naval Academy: Building and grounds—For one new boiler-house and fittings, to be immediately available, \$25,000; for the erection of two double houses for officers' quarters, \$3,000; in all, \$28,000.

The following is a schedule of the baseball games:

Columbia College of New York	April 1
Pastime A. C. of Baltimore	April 15
Baltimore Browns	April 25
Dickinson College of Carlisle, Penn.	April 29
Washington Y. M. C. A.	May 6
Georgetown University	May 10
Kendall College	May 18
St. John's College	May 20
Johns Hopkins University	May 27

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A DAUGHTER was born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Beehler, U. S. N., on March 14.

P. A. SURGEON TALLEYRAND D. MYERS, U. S. N., is taking his *ottum cum dig.* at 1703 Locust street, Philadelphia.

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL JOS. SALATHIEL SKERRETT, U. S. N., has recently been elected a companion of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF MELVILLE, U. S. N., has decided not to make many changes in the engineer personnel of the ships taking part in the coming naval review until after the review.

PAY INSPECTOR WORTHINGTON GOLDSBOROUGH, U. S. N., of the *San Francisco*, was at the Department a short time since, and found many congratulations over his safe voyage from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. L. D. BORTHWICK, U. S. N., has not entirely recovered from his knee trouble, but is able to attend to his duties most of the time. His assignment to sea duty will probably bring his case to a focus.

The detail of Lieut. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., has been changed from the Bureau of Navigation to ordnance duty at the Naval Ordnance Factory, Washington. This will give Lieut. Gleaves quarters.

COMMANDER F. A. COOK has been selected by Commo. Ramsay as his assistant in accordance with the clause in the recent Naval Appropriation act. Comdr. Cook is now on duty at Boston. He will assume charge of his new duties about May 1.

P. A. ENGINEER C. W. RAE, U. S. N., has been detached from the *Atlanta* and ordered up for examination preliminary to promotion to the grade of chief engineer. Mr. Rae will be in Washington a short while en route to Philadelphia where the examining board is in session.

The letter on South American travel contributed to a Washington paper some time ago by Mrs. Marguerite Dickens, wife of Comdr. Dickens, of the ordnance yard, are to be republished in book form under the taking title of "Along Shore With a Man-of-War." Mrs. Dickens is a pleasant writer, and her observations of foreign travel have the novelty of strict accuracy.

DURING the recent festivities at Honolulu on the occasion of the farewell to Capt. Wilts, of the *Boston*, it devolved upon Lieut. Lucien Young to speed the parting guest and to return thanks for the hospitality of the people of the city, and from the printed accounts of his efforts Lieut. Young acquitted himself with his usual success.

A JOINT stock company has been formed to exploit the invention of Lieut. W. H. Beehler, U. S. N., called the "Solarometer," or sun measurer. The general adoption of this instrument will raise navigation to the level of the exact sciences, and the "ancient mariner" will be able to find "where he is at" without smelling of the bottom as in times gone by.

CHIEF ENGINEER LOWE, of the *New York*, was at the Navy Dept. last Saturday, and is feeling every confidence in the success of the finship of which he is the chief engineer. The machinery of the *New York* has been moved under steam frequently of late and everything has functioned admirably thus far, and much interest is being manifested in the forthcoming sea trials.

COMMANDER FARENHOLT, U. S. Navy, in charge of the light house district of the North Pacific Coast, has returned to Portland from a trip to Puget Sound and from San Francisco, where he was called to superintend alterations in the new light-house tender *Columbine*, which are being made at the Mare Island Navy-yard. On completion, the *Columbine* will assist the *Manzanita* on the arduous light-house duty required by the extensive coast lines of Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. G. LEOPOLD, U. S. Navy, gave an interesting lecture before the Society of American Naval Engineers last week at the Navy Department, which was listened to with marked attention by those present and provoked considerable technical discussion. The lecture, which was on "Some Considerations Concerning Circulating Pumps," will be published in the *Journal of the Society for the second quarter of the current year*, and will be accompanied by the discussions made upon it by various writers in the naval Engineer Corps.

For the first time in many years there will be a surplus of vacancies in the lower grades of the Navy instead of an excess of graduates on June 30 next. And this is all the more remarkable from the fact that this year's graduating class is an exceptionally large one. The class comprises thirty-six cadets. Four of these are studying naval architecture abroad with the view to appointment as naval constructors, so that there are actually thirty-two to be provided for. There will be no trouble on this score, for there are already thirty-four vacancies assured with three months more for unforeseen casualties. In the line there are twelve vacancies at present and two more assured by the retirement of Rear Admiral Harmony and Commo. Gillis. Several disability retirements are likely to occur in the line of the Navy before June 30. In the Engineer Corps there are now 14 vacancies, or 19 should it be decided that the recent act stopping reduction fixed the number of assistant engineers at sixty instead of fifty-five. In the Marine Corps there are five vacancies and one more likely to occur in a few days by the retirement on account of disability of Lieut. Wainwright.

LIEUTENANT H. P. HOWARD, 6th U. S. Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

WILLIAM WALTHER, former quartermaster sergeant at Fort Marcy, who deserted early in December last, has been heard from at Hacienda El Povenir, Guatemala, where he was Feb. 3, having had a hard time in getting there.

MAJOR WHAM, Paymaster, U. S. A., has left Vancouver Barracks for Aztec, Ariz.

CAPTAIN WM. HOFFMAN, 11th U. S. Inf., on leave to await retirement, is at San Diego, Cal.

MRS. COLONEL ANDERSON has left Vancouver Barracks for a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT SLADEN, 14th Infantry, will leave Vancouver Barracks shortly for a trip abroad.

MAJOR THOS. WILHELM, U. S. A., recently at 24 East 7th street, St. Paul, has had his leave extended six months.

CAPTAIN C. A. EARNST, 8th U. S. Inf., undergoing treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his sick leave extended for six weeks.

LIEUTENANT C. G. LYMAN, 2d U. S. Cav., A. D. C. to Gen. Ruger, is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT G. H. MACDONALD, 1st U. S. Cav., A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Howard, left New York this week for the South, to return about the end of the month.

MRS. CAPTAIN GEORGE ANDREWS, and children, are on a visit to relatives and friends in Cumberland, Ohio, stopping for the present at 827 Euclid avenue.

The engagement is announced in Portland of Miss Helen Burrell, a wealthy young lady of that city, and Lieut. Gordon Voorhies, 4th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Walla Walla.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Bradley, 14th Inf., and Miss Sladen, daughter of Capt. J. A. Sladen, U. S. A., retired, and one of the most popular society young ladies of Portland.

LIEUTENANT WALTER H. CHATFIELD, 5th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, and gone on duty with Co. E, at present commanded by Lieut. T. M. Defrees.

MR. EDGAR LACY SWAINE, eldest civil engineer of Los Angeles, Cal., eldest son of Col. P. T. Swaine, 22d U. S. Inf., has been elected a member of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frank Floyd, daughter of Col. Chas. Floyd, formerly of the Chicago Board of Trade, to 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Jameson, 15th U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Ft. Sheridan.

COLONEL I. D. DE RUSSY, 11th Inf., and his wife were the guests of Capt. E. C. Glibbreath, 11th Inf., in Philadelphia. They left March 20 for Fortress Monroe, Va., and will be in New York again about the end of March.

The friends of Lieut. W. A. Kimball, 14th Inf., will regret to learn that on his examination recently for promotion he was found physically incapacitated by the medical officers on the board, due to partial deafness.

CHAPLAIN J. H. MACOMBER has just left Fort Sherman, Idaho, for Alcatraz Island, where he will be stationed to quiet the complaints as to the lack of the spiritual food on the island, already referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Among those recently elected to membership in the Massachusetts Society Sons of the Revolution are: Capt. Harry C. Cushing, 4th U. S. Art.; Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Philip Reade, 3d U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U. S. A., retired, and P. A. Surg. John W. Baker, U. S. S. *Enterprise*.

The retirement of Capt. Jos. H. Hurst, 12th Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. F. Von Schrader to captain after fourteen and a half years' service as 1st lieutenant. Capt. Hurst has an honorable record of service dating from August, 1862, and received the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for his gallantry at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania.

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. GOODWIN, 14th Infantry, have returned to Vancouver Barracks from Seattle. The station is particularly agreeable, as a daughter of Lieut. Goodwin is married to a Portland banker. Lieut. Goodwin was ordered to Fort Townsend, but has been relieved, and Lieut. Martin, 14th Inf., been relieved from duty as post commissary and gone there in his stead.

COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. A., in an address at Grace Methodist Church, Portland, paid a high tribute to the personal and soldierly character of ex-President Hayes and made a very complimentary allusion to the late Gen. Ingalls. The house built by Gen. Ingalls at Vancouver Barracks and occupied by him and Gen. Grant 40 years ago, is now occupied by Capt. Ingalls, A. Q. M., a nephew of the General.

The death of Gen. Beauregard leaves but one of the seven successful generals of the Southern Army living, and none of the five men on whom that rank was conferred at the beginning of the war. These five men were Cooper, Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Albert Sydney Johnston, and Beauregard. Bragg and Kirby Smith were afterwards made full generals. Kirby Smith alone survives.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. CHARLES G. AYRES, U. S. A., are at the Ebbitt House, Washington. Capt. Ayres has recently been ordered to duty in Virginia—the home of Mrs. Ayres, who was Miss Fairfax—the first duty he has had away from troops during his service of 19 years on the frontier. Capt. Ayres is a gallant soldier who has only seen rough service and is to be congratulated in this recognition.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *New York Times* says: Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of the Military Academy, will, it is generally hoped in Washington, be asked to take charge of the public buildings and grounds, a position which he filled during the first administration of Mr. Cleveland to the satisfaction of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and to the pleasure of everyone with whom he had business or personal relations. He was here in response to a telegram from the War Department, and had several talks with Secretary Lamont. There does not appear to be much foundation for the report that he is to be appointed a brigadier-general in place of Gen. Carr, recently retired.

COLONEL S. B. M. YOUNG, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is at Jefferson Bks., Mo.

MAJOR G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, is at McPherson Bks., Ga.

MAJOR E. H. LISCOM, 22d U. S. Inf., is at present on duty at Ft. Keogh, Mont.

CHAPLAIN J. H. MACOMBER, U. S. A., is at present on duty at Alcatraz Island.

LIEUTENANT W. H. EVERETT, U. S. N., is stopping at the Norfolk House, Roxbury, Mass.

CAPTAIN CHAS. A. WORDEN, 7th U. S. Inf., has left Ft. Omaha to be absent several months.

LIEUTENANT J. J. HADES, 8th U. S. Inf., recently at Ft. Robinson, is now at Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

MRS. E. M. HUGHES, wife of Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. N., is at present located at Westfield, N. Y.

CAPTAIN T. H. ECKERSON, 19th U. S. Inf., has changed his address from Akron to Sandusky, O.

LIEUTENANT H. W. WHEELER, 1st U. S. Cav., is at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

CHAPLAIN G. W. DUNBAR, U. S. A., has changed station from Ft. Sherman, Idaho, to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

CAPTAIN W. I. REED, U. S. A., retired, has changed his abode to 2,528 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

CAPTAIN W. N. TISDALL, 1st U. S. Inf., is at present in Los Angeles, Cal., with headquarters at Hotel Nadeau.

ENGINEER C. F. DYCE, U. S. Rev. Marine, is at present located at 946 Belmont avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.

LIEUTENANT J. A. JOHNSTON, Jr., 8th U. S. Cav., has changed station from Ft. Meade to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

LIEUTENANT T. S. PHELPS, U. S. N., is at present on duty aboard the U. S. R. S. *Independence* at Mare Island, Cal.

MISS VENA HASKIN, daughter of Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st U. S. Artillery, returned on March 18 from her visit to England.

LIEUTENANT W. F. HANCOCK, 5th U. S. Art., on leave from Ft. Canby, is at present staying at 44 East 30th street, N. Y. City.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ELLIOTT, 9th U. S. Infantry, has left Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., for Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala., where he goes on Indian duty.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Norvell, daughter of Major Stevens T. Norvell, 10th U. S. Cav., to 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Osborne, 1st U. S. Cav., has been announced.

The *Critic*, referring to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard's recent work on Gen. Taylor, published by D. Appleton and Co., says: "It is a well-written biography of fascinating interest and is complete in all the minor details of editing and publishing."

LIEUTENANT D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th U. S. Inf., at present located at Evansville, Ind., at a celebration of St. Patrick's day in the above city, sang the "Wearing of the Green" so effectively that he was encored four different times.

DUPLICATION of pay accounts is the charge on which Capt. W. S. Johnson, retired, is to be tried by the Court-martial, Col. Forsyth president, ordered to be convened at Ft. Leavenworth by orders issued from the War Department on March 22.

A RECEPTION was given Thursday night by the New York Southern Society at its club house rooms, No. 18 West 25th street, in honor of Mrs. Pickett and Mrs. Custer, the former the widow of the brave Confederate of Gettysburg charge fame and the latter of the famous Indian fighter. The Army officers in the vicinity of New York were invited, but as their wives were not included in the invitation, which was a ladies reception, very few of them attended.

The paper by Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d U. S. Infantry, entitled "The Relation of the Regular Army to the Country in Time of Peace," which was presented at the Loyal Legion banquet at Minneapolis, March 13, seems to have struck a responsive chord in the minds of many people. Capt. Wilkinson dwelt upon questions of pensions, immigration and socialism. That part of his paper relating to pensions was particularly interesting. That this subject is attracting increased attention is shown by the fact that the *North American Review* for May will have a symposium on the question as to how our pension list can be revised. The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be one of the contributors.

The party sent out from Ft. Sherman, Idaho, in search of Lieut. Virgil J. Brumbaek, 2d Inf., were finally successful, and that officer is now at Ft. Sherman awaiting transfer to the Government Hospital at Washington. The searching party found him in the woods, six miles distant from any habitation, living in a hut of his own construction. His surroundings were those of a hermit. Miners in the neighborhood generally spoke of him as the wild man. Aside from his aversion to seeing or talking with anyone there was nothing in his actions to indicate an unbalanced mind, and the officer sent in search of him found no difficulty in inducing him to return to the post after reading to him the authority for his action. Lieut. Brumbaek was much surprised and disappointed when he found that the War Department had not accepted his resignation. It was his desire to remain alone, but when he found he was still an officer of the Army he expressed perfect willingness to obeying orders. Arriving at Ft. Sherman he was closely questioned by the authorities. They found him remarkably clear headed and intelligent, and there was nothing in his conversation to indicate an unsound mind. The testimony of his father to the effect that he had been a recluse since boyhood has satisfied the authorities that this is the only cause for his strange conduct. It has been decided to send him to the Government Hospital for treatment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

ARE we not under our present system of target practice unconsciously teaching our skirmishers to retreat when they get near the enemy? In company skirmish firing we deploy at fire at six hundred yards and advance to the attack, but on arriving at two hundred yards from the target representing the enemy, where the danger is the greatest and when each soldier should be expecting the order to "Charge" and be nerving himself up to rush forward and close with the enemy, our regulations require him to retreat and continue to retreat until back at the point he started from. We have made an attack and have been repulsed.

Troops in action are instinctively governed by the habits they have learned at drill. When two bodies of troops face each other, if one advances to attack, it selects its own time, its point of attack, and of course drives our skirmishers back on our main body, as all that is expected of our outposts is that they will delay the enemy until the main body is prepared. Would it not be better for the company to deploy, say at one hundred and eighty or ninety yards from the targets, with the understanding that it is on picket duty and that the enemy is attacking. The company in this case drops back a few paces and opens fire, but being outnumbered and outflanked, it is continually forced to retreat until it reaches its main body at the five or six hundred yard point. Then the company stops retreating and advances to the attack and drives the enemy and completes its movement by occupying its first position near the targets. This method of practice would teach troops whenever firing bullets that after "Forward" has been once ordered they must keep on advancing and that their practice does not provide for a movement in Retreat after the Forward has once commenced. This system is the defensive-offensive, which military authorities consider preferable to our present system.

Every soldier who takes an interest in target practice wishes to personally examine the targets after each skirmish run. This he could do if the movement was completed at the two hundred yard point, but cannot do so while the run ends at the five or six hundred yard point.

Officers should not compete at competitions with enlisted men—it is not considered fair to the soldier. The fair way would be to have officers compete with officers, non-com. officers with non-com. officers, and privates with privates. Every company officer should fire until he becomes a sharpshooter, but after that he should only fire when necessary to coach a soldier. A few years more will retire many of the younger officers for "eyes ruined by target practice," and put most of those who remain in spectacles.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WARREN NOTES.

THE Fort Warren Social Club (composed of enlisted men of Batteries D and B, 24 Artillery, stationed at this post) gave their first grand military ball on the night of March 16, in their handsome recreation hall, recently fitted up through the kindness of the commanding officer, Major William Sinclair, 24 Art. At 8.30 P. M. the invited guests from Boston and vicinity arrived at the fort on the U. S. steamer *Resolute* (Capt. George Loring) and were at once taken in charge by the club's committee of reception, and escorted to the ball room. The handsome ball room presented a magnificent spectacle to the guests as they entered—gaily festooned swinging lamps, Chinese lanterns by the score, guidons and flags, while the walls were ornamented with handsome engravings representing battles and other scenes in the life of artillery service, while a fine hard pine floor, already waxed, was waiting to be put in service. On the wall, in the centre of the room, was a fine large crayon portrait of Major Sinclair, over which hung a white silk streamer bearing the words in large blue letters "Our Commander." The picture, of which the crayon is a copy, is the only one taken of Major Sinclair in 20 years, and it was through the kindness of Mrs. Sinclair that Sergt. Dickman was able to procure it, and the whole matter was arranged as a pleasant surprise to the commanding officer.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the ball was opened by a grand march, led by Floor Director Sergt. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis. The march was most artistically arranged, and was participated in by about 100 couples. Shortly after 9 o'clock Major Sinclair and wife, Surgeon Morris and wife, Post Adjutant Lieutenant Le Roy Lyons and Lieutenant Blakeley entered the ball room. The commanding officer was pleasantly surprised to notice the portrait of himself in the room, the matter having been kept secret until the night of the ball. The music was under the direction of Prof. Sigurd and Private Dieterich and was stationed in one of the recesses of the room, almost hid from view by flags and guidons. At 12 o'clock the members of the club escorted their guests to the large mess room, where a fine collation awaited them and to which all soon did ample justice. After supper the guests once more returned to the ball room, where a fine musical and literary entertainment was given. Private George F. Fowler recited "The Dandy 5th," and, as an encore, gave the recitation "A Picture on the Floor." Miss Anna Gallagher sang "A Song That Touched My Heart," in which she touched the heart of every one present. Among others who pleased their hearers with songs and recitations were Jeremiah Ryan, James Rogers, Michael Driscoll, George Loring and Michael Tierney. After the conclusion of these exercises, dancing was resumed and kept up without intermission until 5.30 A. M., when the warning whistle of the steamer *Resolute* announced that the regretful hour of parting was at hand; and with the music of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home," the visitors adjusted their wraps and, bidding good-bye to the soldier laddies of the Fort Warren Social Club, they soon left the post for the city.

The ball was a success in every particular, and did great credit to the association that arranged it. The officers of the club are: President, Sergt. Mason; Vice President, Private Fiaberty; Secretary, Private Dieterich; Treasurer, Private Ryan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Private Sullivan. The following members acted as reception committee and attended to wants, etc., of the visitors and guests: Messrs. Lewis, Bruzillius, Fanning, Fowler, Mason, Dieterich, Feely, Grossman, Marshall, Sullivan, Fiaberty, and Ryan. All the military men present were full dress, side arms and white gloves. A delegation, consisting of Sergt. Dickman, Sergt. Kelly, Mus. Shulze, Privates Feesley and Luther represented Mackenzie Post, Army and Navy Union. The following members of the 1st Regiment, M. V. M. were also present: Sergts. Littlefield and Gannon, Corp. Bond, Fyfe, Fielding, Springer and Thomas and Drummer O'Keefe. Among the many others present were: Q. M. Sergeant McDermott, Comy. Sergt. Spanier, Ord. Sergt. Boan and Hospital Steward Stuard, of the Non-Com. Staff; Sergeants Dangler, Littlefield, Hebin and Connors; Privates Lombard, Brown, O'Brien; Mrs. McDermott, Boan, Spanier, Ryan, Mason, Shulze, Major and Mrs. Dickman, the Misses McDermott, Penny, Walker, West, Maslow, Coffey, Moore, Hudson, Cochran, Barry, Smith, Waldron, Messrs. Rogers, McDermott, Driscoll, Tierney, Capt. George, Loring, W. R. Loring, Engineer Ottokin, Mr. John J. Deckman and many others. R. F. D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, the famous correspondent, contributes to the *Historic Moments' Series* in Scribner's for April, a graphic account of "The Crisis of Schipka Pass" in the Russo-Turkish war.

Mr. James J. Chapman, Washington, is to publish about April 5, a new book, "The Service of Security and Information," by Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf. It is an excellent illustrated work on reconnaissance, scouting, etc.

A second edition of Bowen's "Massachusetts in the War," is announced for publication, March 1, by Bowen and Son, Springfield, Mass., the publishers. This will bring the sketches of general officers down to date, including the death of Gen. Butler. The work has uniformly received high commendation from the press.

The leading feature of the April *St. Nicholas*, the Century Co.'s magazine for boys and girls, will be an article on New York, by the poet-critic, Edmund Clarence Stedman, splendidly illustrated with views of the principal streets and buildings of the great metropolis. This is the third paper in the *St. Nicholas* series of "Leading Cities of the United States."

A new edition of 5000 copies of the February *Century* is now printing. The demand for the magazine this season has been very great. The publishers were for a time entirely out of the January number; and they are now printing this new edition of February which has been for some time out of print. The March edition, which had already been increased, proves still inadequate, and a yet larger supply is in preparation for April. The April number will contain an important article on the Trial of the Chicago Anarchists by the Judge who presided.

John Wiley and Sons, New York, publish "A Catalogue of American Localities of Minerals," by Edward Salisbury Dana, Professor of Physics and Curator of the Mineral Collection of Yale University. Reprinted from the Sixth Edition of Dana's *System of Mineralogy*. The catalogue first appeared in 1887 in Dana's Manual and has since been carefully revised by its author with the aid of numerous professional gentlemen representing different localities. It is a valuable guide for mineralogical collectors in selecting their routes and arranging the plans of their journeys.

The February number of the *Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers* contains the usual amount of valuable information from an engineering standpoint. Some of the subjects treated upon are: Method of Running the Lines for the Shafting and Boring Out the Stern Tubes and Brackets of the U. S. S. *Cincinnati*, by Geo. H. Kearny, P. A. Engr., U. S. N.; Alignment of Shafting and Boring out Stern Tubes, as Practiced at the Union Iron Works, by Leo Morgan, Esq., member; Marine Boiler Furnaces, by D. B. Mosson, Esq.; Steel Castings, by Geo. D. Strickland, P. A. Engr., U. S. Navy; Economical Speed and Coal Endurance of War Vessels, as Affected by the Relation of the Coal Expended for Propulsion to that Expended for all Other Purposes, by Ira N. Hollis, P. A. Engr., U. S. Navy; The Contract Trial of the U. S. S. *Monterey*, by P. A. Engr. Howard Gage and Asst. Engr. Emil Theiss, U. S. N.

"Our East, and Its Resources," is the title of a work by Lieut. Vasiloff, of the Imperial Russian Navy. It contains an account of the history, natural products and business possibilities of the regions bordering the Pacific which have been explored, settled and controlled by those subject to the government of the Czar. Following a general introduction comes the chapter relating to the discovery and occupation of the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, when the earliest port was established in 1639, and treating of Kamchatka, where a block-house was erected in 1644, and of Popof, a post which appeared on the American continent in 1711. These pages are rich in dates and names of the brave men who were the pioneers—those who made the history recorded in this volume. Division fourth gives us the story of the Amour District from 1638 till the treaty with the Chinese in 1858. Subsequent chapters are devoted to an account of the natural resources of the region described. The work was printed in St. Petersburg, 1891, at the Chief Admiralty.

The "Winter Hour and Other Poems" is the title of a dainty little volume of verse published by the Century Company, New York. Its author is Robert Underwood Johnson, whose association with the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" has made him so well and so favorably known to the Service. In the language of Mr. Johnson himself, we may say:

"What means his line? You say none knows?"

Yet one perhaps may learn—in time.

For sure, could Life be told in prose.

There were no need at all for rhyme."

A man of such delicate poetic fancy as Mr. Johnson shows himself to be must needs find relief in verse from the too absorbing contemplation of the prosaic facts of life. He shows the true poet's art in putting his delicate and refined suggestion of friendship and sentiment in this fitting framing of facile verse. His lines to Richard Watson Gilder, to whom his volume is dedicated, and to John Burroughs, are noticeably good.

PROMOTIONS in the line of the Navy will result from the retirement in May next of Comdr. Gillis, and in June by the retirement of Rear Admiral Harmony. The vacancies open by these retirements will bring Comdres. Woodward and Wood to the head of their grades and will probably bring about their retirement also, as it is feared that they may not be able to pass the physical examination. Four promotions in each grade from commander down are thus practically assured, while in the higher grades the following promotions will ensue: Commo. Weaver to rear-admiral; Capt. Carpenter and Kirkland to commodore and Comdres. Johnson and Shepard to captain. The last two, of course, are contingent. In the event of these two suggested retirements for disability other promotions would be Lieut.-Comdres. Watson, Merry, Rhoades and Morong to commander, Lieuts. Brown, Marix, Kennedy and Kelley to lieutenant commanders, Lieuts. (jr. gr.) Denfeld, Grant, Lansdale and Harrison and Ensigns Rohrbacher, Drake, Sims and Gorgas to be lieutenants (jr. gr.).

COURT OF CLAIMS.

THE case of Henry Davis v. The United States involves the question whether a person serving as an apprentice in the Navy is entitled to add the time of such service in the computation of his longevity pay, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883. The petitioner claimed that his service as a naval apprentice should enter into the reckoning of the time for which he was to receive additional pay. Concerning this claim, the court says: "In the absence of any law, providing for the enlistment of boys into the Navy, to be employed as apprentices in the navy-yard, the fact that claimant's connection with the Service was founded on the ordinary contract of apprenticeship; that he took no oath, and was not subject to the performance of any military duty or subject to the restrictions of military life; that he was not amenable to the highest obligation of a soldier—continued service; and that his whole duty was the result of a contract or agreement made by him and his father, founded on the regulations of the Navy, we determine as a conclusion of law that he does not come within the act of March 3, 1883, and his petition is therefore dismissed."

In the case of "Joseph A. Joegle v. The United States," the claimant sought to recover the difference between the commutation of the Navy ration as prescribed by the Revised Statutes and the amount he was allowed as commutation for inferior ration issued to the musicians of the Marine Corps. The Court held that those payments were not authorized by statute. "The course pursued in the Marine Corps, though not prescribed by regulations, was analogous to the purchase of company savings in the Army. The same officer, the commissary, virtually purchased all of the musicians' rations, and paid them the invoice price of the articles, without going through the form of delivery and redelivery in kind. The transaction was in fact a voluntary sale on the part of the claimant, in which he received the agreed price, which, moreover, was the reasonable value of the thing sold. If a musician could thus receive the benefit of the transaction so long as he remained in the Service, and repudiate its conclusiveness after his enlistment has expired, it would compel the officers of the Marine Corps to discontinue the practice, to the loss and inconvenience of those musicians who continue in the Service. The judgment of the Court is that the petition be dismissed."

ARMY EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

ONE hundred dummy horses and fifty manikins, intended to illustrate the operations of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States, arrived at Jackson Park yesterday afternoon. Along with them came the remainder of the department's display. It was a striking show. The manikins look like ghosts. Each one is clad in a mantle of black cloth with a string about its neck, giving a sepulchral appearance. The horses and mules were also shrouded from public gaze. The only exposed features were ears and the hoofs. The mules were harnessed so as to show the progress attained within the last hundred years in the equipment of army mules and horses. The manikins were seated in regular rows, as though in a ghostly assembly. Each one of these model soldiers was clad in the peculiar raiment befitting the service. There is a full illustration of the uniform worn by every grade of soldier in the service of the United States pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

The Quartermaster's display goes back as far as 1776 and the visitor in the Government Building will be enabled to see just how the Revolutionary warriors of Valley Forge appeared as they marched behind Gen. Washington. One quaint exhibit is an old ammunition wagon which did service on the Western plains as early as 1848. It has a history of much interest beyond its age. It was employed in the memorable campaign of Gen. Harney in 1854, when he fought the Mormons. Much more of interest will be shown in this section. The flags of the army from colonial times to the present day are to be displayed. They came in a number of cases yesterday and are to be an ornamental feature of exhibit. Then there will be the insignia which has prevailed among officers of the army for a century and a quarter.—*Chicago Tribune*, March 11.

WANTED, A CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHAT do you think of eleven years spent in the land of mesal, cactus, chaparral and eucainal, to which may be added rattlesnakes, lizards, tarantulas and centipedes? This is the record of the 3d Cavalry since 1882. A regiment organized during the Mexican war and which has been constantly on the frontier, except when called to more important field work during the late war, when it crossed the Mississippi only to increase its hardships. It has been noticed frequently of late years that when a change of regiments has been contemplated some consideration has been shown to the effect which changed climatic conditions might produce, and the proper time of the year for making changes has been selected. But these wise and philanthropic ideas of the War Department do not appear to have led them to the further investigation of what is or has been the effect of long-continuous service in an almost tropical region upon the health of officers and men, the most of whom have been reared in colder temperatures. It is suggested that at least an examination of the records of the stations and services of cavalry regiments be made to determine what justice will say in the matter. The regiment desires nothing further than the fair treatment justice will show to be its due, and certainly the heads of the War Department are willing to investigate a subject of so much importance to an entire regiment. It is to be hoped that the 3d will not be obliged to pass another long summer in Texas, which would make its twelfth consecutive summer in a region bordering the torrid zone. I wonder whether it could not be figured out that the 3d is entitled to the Pacific coast? It has never been there, and yet has been serving in the West forty-five years. NOLAN.

THERE were 4,651 desertions from the British army during the twelve months preceding the last annual return; 2.3 per cent. of the whole.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 25, 1893.
General Order No. 409.

The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all persons concerned.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1893.

On and after the 1st day of April, 1893, the pay of the Petty Officers and other enlisted men of the Navy shall be as follows, but this order shall not reduce the pay or rating of any enlisted man during his present enlistment, below the rate or pay at which he was enlisted, or in which he is now serving, unless he shall be reduced in rating as provided by law or regulations:

Chief Masters-at-Arms.....	35	Carpenters' Mates, second class.....	35
Chief Gunners' Mates.....	35	Chief Gunners' Mates.....	35
Chief Quartermasters.....	35	Painters.....	30
Masters-at-Arms, first class.....	40	Carpenters' Mates, third class.....	30
Boatswains' Mates, first class.....	40	Firemen, first class.....	35
Boatswains' Mates, second class.....	40	Firemen, second class.....	30
Gunners' Mates, first class.....	40	Shipwrights.....	25
Quartermasters, first class.....	40	Sailmakers.....	25
Schoolmasters.....	25	Coal Passers.....	25
Masters-at-Arms, second class.....	35	Bandmasters.....	50
Boatswains' Mates, second class.....	35	Yeomen.....	60
Boatswains' Mates, third class.....	35	Apothecaries.....	60
Gunners' Mates, second class.....	35	Writers, first class.....	35
Quartermasters, second class.....	35	First Musicians.....	30
Quartermasters, third class.....	35	Writers, second class.....	30
Masters-at-Arms, third class.....	35	Writers, third class.....	30
Coxswains (1).....	30	Musicians, first class.....	35
Gunners' Mates, third class.....	30	Musicians, second class.....	30
Quartermasters, third class.....	30	Buziers.....	30
Seamen Gunners.....	25	Baymen.....	18
Seamen (2).....	25	Ship's Cooks, first class.....	35
Apprentices, first class.....	25	Ship's Cooks, second class.....	30
Ordinary Seamen.....	15	Ship's Cooks, third class.....	25
Landmen (3).....	15	Ship's Cooks, fourth class.....	20
Apprentices, third class.....	15	Stewards to Commandants.....	45
Machinists.....	70	Stewards to Commandants.....	45
Chief Carpenters' Mates.....	50	Cabin Stewards.....	37
Boilermakers.....	50	Wardroom Stewards.....	37
Coppersmiths.....	50	Steering Stewards.....	25
Blacksmiths.....	50	Warrant Officers' Stewards.....	24
Carpenters' Mates, first class.....	50	Cooks to Commandants.....	40
Carpenters' Mates, second class.....	50	Cooks to Commandants.....	40
Carpenters' Mates, third class.....	50	Cabin Cooks.....	32
Plumbers and Fitters.....	45	Wardroom Cooks.....	32
Water Tenders.....	45	Steering Cooks.....	22
Sailmakers' Mates.....	40	Warrant Officers' Cooks.....	20
Oilers.....	35	Mess Attendants.....	16

(1) Coxswains detailed as Coxswains of steam launches, or as Coxswains to Commandants-in-Chief shall receive five dollars per month in addition to their pay.

(2) Seamen in charge of Holds shall receive five dollars per month in addition to their pay.

(3) Landmen assigned to duty as Jacks-of-the-Dust or as Lamplighters shall receive five dollars per month in addition to their pay.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXPERIENCES OF NAVY ENGINEERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Machinist* gives the following account of recent experiences of engineers in the naval service, and claims that notwithstanding the great importance of the engineer's work on board ship at the present time, his services are less appreciated now than they were in the early days of the use of steam on shipboard.

I notice that Chief Melville in his report mentions the possibility of an engineer being called from important work "to answer calmly questions regarding the amount of smoke escaping from the funnels."

That this is not an exaggeration the following statement of an actual and recent occurrence will show. The ship, four in number, of the squadron of evolution were slipping comfortably along at about 8 knots speed, being on a long run, when the flagship signalled the next in line, "Safety—valve—blowing."

The captain, who was on deck at the time, began to think he was learning something, as he had not noticed any sound, but looking up at one of his pipes, sure enough there was a small show of steam. So the chief engineer was summoned. "Mr. Blank, do you need to have your safety valve blowing?"

"That valve is not blowing, sir; the steam pressure is not within 30 lb. of it. That steam you see there is from the leaky valve which I told you of three weeks ago as requiring attention, and being a new patent valve, I do not know exactly what is inside of it, and I want plenty of time before me when I start in to overhaul it."

"Well," says the captain, "there is not bunting enough in the fleet to convey that answer, and we have to give it soon: you say the valve is not blowing?" "Yes, sir." "And the admiral says it is, and I must not argue with the admiral with that show of steam at the pipe top."

So the answer went up, "I know it," and the admiral on his flagship ordered, "Stop it," and the answer was, "I cannot." Then the admiral, supposing that some disrespect to his rank, which was only "nickel-plated," or "acting," was intended, ran up the signal, "Commanding officer suspended from duty."

Then at the next port there was a heap of correspondence, and charges and counter charges, during which, as by good luck this engineer was not involved, he used his time to quietly grind in that offending valve. The fleet and the Navy Department were stirred up for six months over this thing, and all because an acting real admiral would meddle with trifling affairs; he had learned somewhere that it was not "good form" in the English service to show steam at their pipes.

CIVIL service examinations for machinists in the Fish Commission Service have been held recently, and it is said that the class of men offering for this duty is far better than before the Service was put under the civil service law. An engineer officer of the Navy has been detailed as the expert assistant of the board, and the questions are propounded and marked by this officer.

THE NAVY

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.
WILLIAM MCADOO, Assistant Secretary.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Naval Review Fleet.—Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Commander-in-Chief.

(In accordance with Special Orders No. 21, Jan. 14, 1893, the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Stations are temporarily discontinued from March 1, until the close of the Naval Review, their respective commanders reporting to Rear-Admiral Gherardi with their vessels for duty in the Naval Review Fleet.)

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 12 guns (flagship). Capt. A. S. Barker. Arrived at New York March 12. Will sail for Hampton Roads about March 28.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. At Newport, R. I. To be used as a despatch boat by Admiral Gherardi during review. Will sail for Hampton Roads about March 28.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns. Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At Norfolk being fitted out for service with Naval Review. Will be used as dining ship and despatch boat for Secretary of the Navy.

First Division.—R.-Adml. A. E. K. Benham.

NEWARK, flagship, 3d rate, 12 guns. Captain Silas Casey. Arrived at Havana March 21. Caravels in convoy. Now en route to Hampton Roads. The caravels have been turned over to Consul at Havana.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns. Capt. F. J. Higginson. At Hampton Roads March 14.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d rate, 12 guns. Captain J. C. Watson. At Norfolk fitting out for review.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns. Capt. G. W. Summer comdg., temporarily. At New York. Fitting out for Naval Review. Will rendezvous at Hampton Roads about March 31.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. Arrived at Havana on March 21, en route to Hampton Roads.

BANCROFT, practice cruiser, Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker, Navy-Yard, N. Y. Will join Review Fleet at Hampton Roads April 15.

Second Division.—Actg. R.-Adml. J. G. Walker.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship. Capt. John F. McGlensy. At Hampton Roads March 16.

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 2d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Sicard, comdg. At New York Navy-Yard. Will soon proceed to Hampton Roads.

VEVUSIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seston Schroeder, comdg. At New York. Will soon proceed to Hampton Roads.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Edwin White. At Norfolk, Va., fitting out.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. At Norfolk. Fitting out for Naval Review.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Frank Wildes. At New York. Will sail about March 28 for Hampton Roads.

3. All Stations.—Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham.

(Station temporarily discontinued until close of Naval Review in April.)

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Wm. W. Mead. At Hampton Roads, Va. Will go out of commission and may be fitted up for service at the Naval Academy.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden. Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 15. Lieut.-Comdr. Belden will shortly be detached and ordered home for examination for promotion. Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon ordered to command.

Pacific Station.—Acting Rear Admiral J. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate. Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15. Awaiting orders which will probably send her to China.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. H. Whiting. At Samoa Jan. 5. Orders sent for her to return home have been suspended for the present.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain B. F. Day. At Honolulu, S. I.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Honolulu.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. At San Francisco, Cal., awaiting orders for Bering Sea duty.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter. On surveying duty on lower coast of California. Sailed from San Diego Feb. 12.

Atlantic Station.—Rear Adml. D. B. Harmony.

To be relieved June 7 by Rear Admiral Irwin.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. On a cruise to Swatow, Manila, Zehol, and Hong Kong. At Swatow Jan. 20. Comdr. G. M. Book ordered to command per steamer of March 4 from San Francisco. Will soon be ordered to Bering Sea duty.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship. Capt. A. H. McCormick. At Hong Kong Feb. 8.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. At Shanghai Jan. 31.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. C. V. Gridley. At Saigon Jan. 28. Will visit Bangkok, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Savwak, Labuan and Hong Kong.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton ordered to command per steamer of Jan. 21 from San Francisco. At Nagasaki Jan. 31. Ordered to Yokohama. Will soon be ordered to Bering Sea duty.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. On winter cruise in the West Indies. Arrived at St. Christopher, W. I., March 7. Mail for the Portsmouth should leave the U. S. as follows: Care of U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, W. I., until April 12 after April 12 all mail should be sent to Hampton Roads, Va. The ship may visit the French West Indies, for which contingency arrangements will be made at St. Thomas for forwarding mail from that point.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Captain J. R. Bartlett. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. On her winter's practice cruise. Arrived at Bridgeton, Barbadoes, W. I., Feb. 13.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At New York Navy-Yard.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 Gatlings). Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry. At Buffalo, N. Y., where new boilers are being put in.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Lt.-Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Address Philadelphia.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns. Lt.-Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Boston, Mass.

MONTEREY.—Coast defence vessel, 2d rate, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Receiving ship. Navy-Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. C. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

St. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-Yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajar*, *Catakill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Mc-hopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

WORK on the cruiser *Marblehead* is being pushed with all speed, as it is the desire of Secretary Herbert to have this craft ready for a possible Pacific cruise as soon as possible.

The French have just lost in the Indian Ocean the wooden screw despatch vessel *Labourdonnais*, which was wrecked in a cyclone at Sainte-Marie, Madagascar. Two officers and 21 sailors were drowned.

DURING the annual French naval manoeuvres this year, a test is to be made of the advantages offered to torpedo boats both in attack and in defence by the production of a dense screen of smoke floating low down in the water after a system devised by M. Oriolle.

A FINE specimen of the draughtsman's skill has just been completed in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, being the certificate of membership in the Engineering Congress to be held at Chicago next summer in connection with the great exhibition.

THE *Naval and Military Record*, (British,) in commenting editorially on the Hawaiian question, concludes by saying: "A mere glance at the geographical position of its harbors will explain the value of Hawaiian independence to British interests."

BRITISH Admiralty officials are endeavoring to complete the new battle ship *Empress of India* by July next. About 1,200 men are now engaged upon the construction of this vessel. Two of the vessel's sixty-seven-ton guns have been placed in position.

THE Russian government has informed the Navy Department that a fleet of three vessels, under command of Vice Admiral Kozanoff, will be sent to New York in May next. These ships, with the other three Russian vessels now en route to attend the naval review, will remain in American waters for about a month.

CAPT. NEVES FERREIRA, the new Portuguese Minister of Marine and colonies, is the officer who was withdrawn from the Governorship of Quillimane when pronounced antagonism was shown to the British on the East African coast during the negotiations for a convention.

WITH the extension of the responsibilities of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts comes a need for more room at the Navy-Yards. An attempt is being made at the Mare Island yard to include in the store house that part of the building in which the naval stores are kept, at present occupied by the chief engineer.

THE new Swedish armored turret ship *Thule* was launched at Stockholm last week. She is built of steel, is of 3,135 tons displacement, and her dimensions are: Length, 249 ft. 4 in.; beam, 49 ft. 3 in. Her armament will consist of two 10 in. 27 ton and four 6 in. 4 ton breech-loading Armstrong guns, besides quick firing and machine guns and torpedoes. She is expected to realize a speed of 16 knots, and is to be used for coast defence purposes.

The official trial of the new cruiser *Detroit* will take place in Chesapeake Bay March 30.

The *Cushing* has left Newport for New York, where she will take on board four Whitehead torpedoes and proceed down the bay to test them.

PRESIDENT MALTER, of the Columbian Iron Works, has notified the U. S. Navy Department that the new cruiser *Detroit* will be ready for her official trip March 30.

A DESPATCH from Malta, March 21, stated that H. M. S. *Undaunted* was aground in a bad position at Alexandria, Egypt. Assistance was sent to her from Malta. A later despatch reports the vessel afloat and on her way to Malta with two of her compartments full of water.

CAPT. S. W. TERRY (will probably be assigned to the command of the *Newark* at the close of the Naval Review as the relief of Capt. Silas Casey, who will succeed Capt. Howell, president of the Steel Inspection Board.

The U. S. Navy Department has received a communication from the British Government stating that it will be represented at the Naval Review by the following vessels under command of Vice Admiral J. O. Hopkins, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station: The *Blake*, flagship, commanded by Capt. W. De V. Hamilton; the *Magicienne*, commanded by Capt. J. P. Pipon, C. M. G.; the *Tartar*, commanded by Comdr. H. L. Fleet; the *Partridge*, commanded by Comdr. N. Y. Macalister, and the *Australia*, commanded by Capt. S. C. Holland.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, Cal., March 17, says: Henry T. Scott, manager of the Union Iron Works, was seen to-day by a United Press reporter in reference to the statement published in the *New York Times* to the effect that the coast defense vessel *Monterey*, now at Mare Island Navy-yard, had strained her boilers during her trial trip and is therefore unfit for service in her present condition. Mr. Scott denied the statement emphatically and characterized it as absurd. He said that if the stay-boats of the boilers had parted, as the paper asserts, the whole ship would have gone. The same amount of steam as was used on the trial trip, Mr. Scott said, had been used since, and the boilers had not been affected.

It being deemed unwise to withdraw any of the vessels of Hawaii, it has been practically decided by naval authorities to draw upon the Asiatic squadron for a part of this year's Bering Sea fleet. The *Alert*, which was included in last year's operations in Berings Sea, and the serviceable little *Petrel*, will, it is understood, receive orders at an early date directing them to proceed about April 15 to sealing grounds; the rest of the squadron will be taken from San Francisco as usual. The *Ranger*, the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* and the revenue cutters *Corwin*, *Rush* and *Bear*, with the *Petrel* and *Alert*, will make up the fleet. The five vessels from the Pacific coast will rendezvous at Port Townsend about April 25, and will sail during the first week in May for the sealing grounds.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION Circular No. 2, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1893, prescribes that a candidate for examination and first enlistment as Apothecary in the United States Navy must be a graduate of some recognized college of pharmacy, between 21 and 28 years of age. The candidate for duty on cruising vessels will be for three years, general service, with benefits of honorable discharge and continuous service; for duty on receiving and stationery ships, or fish commission vessels for one year special service; for vessels of the coast survey for the cruise, not to exceed five years. When practicable, applicants for the position of Apothecary will be examined by a Board of three Medical Officers. Candidates must pass the usual physical examination, and must present testimonials or certificates as to character, good habits, and sobriety. They will also be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to their general and professional education.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 17.—Lieut.-Commander E. H. Gheen, to the Navy-yard, League Island, April 1 next.

Lieutenant George L. Dyer, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, to the Miantonomoh, March 22.

MARCH 20.—Chief Engineer B. C. Gowing, to temporary duty in the storehouse, Navy-yard, New York.

MARCH 21.—Ensign W. E. Safford, to hold himself in readiness for orders to sea.

MARCH 23.—Comdr. W. L. Johnson, ordered as Equipment Officer at Portland Navy-yard, May 10.

Ensign F. M. Russell, to the Richmond.

Detached.

MARCH 17.—Captain Wm. R. Bridgman, temporarily detached from the command of the *Baltimore* and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Gherardi, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Review Fleet, for duty as Chief of Staff.

Captain George W. Sumner, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to temporary command of the *Baltimore*.

Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, March 25, and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

Surgeon J. M. Flint, from the Miantonomoh and granted leave for one month.

MARCH 20.—P. A. Paymaster John S. Carpenter, from the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Engineer W. B. Bayley, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

P. A. Engineer C. W. Rae, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to examination for promotion and, then wait orders.

MARCH 21.—Lieutenant C. F. Emmerich, from duty under the Steel Inspection Board and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

Gunner Wm. Halford, from the San Francisco and ordered to the *Monterey*.

Acting Gunner E. J. Loring, from duty at Brooklyn, New York, and ordered to the *San Francisco*.

Carpenter J. E. Keen, from duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and ordered to the *Monterey*.

MARCH 22.—Lieutenant A. E. Culver, from duty at Cramp's ship-yard and ordered to the *Baltimore*.

Lieutenant J. J. Knapp, from the *Baltimore* and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Comdr. N. M. Dyer, from Navy-yard, Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

Comdr. C. J. Barclay, from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, May 10 next and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the *Portsmouth*.

Lt.-Comdr. E. W. Sturdy, from the Michigan and ordered as executive of the Richmond.

Lt.-Comdr. E. W. Watson, from the Richmond and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Ensign M. C. Gorgas, from the Richmond and ordered to the Bancroft.

Ensign W. B. Whittlesey, from Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Confirmations.

MARCH 20.—Wm. McAtee, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Alfred Brown Pusey, a resident of Kentucky, and Edward Mansfield Shipp, a resident of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Herbert O. Dunn, to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Joseph Beale, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Arthur W. Dodd, to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Edwards F. Leiper, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

P. A. Engineer Charles W. Rae, to be a chief engineer.

Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Alderdice, to be a passed assistant engineer.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

An examination of candidates for appointment as third lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service will be held at the Treasury Department about April 1. The appointments will be confined to graduates of the Naval Academy who failed to receive commissions in the Navy for lack of vacancies. Only two have thus far applied. There are 12 vacancies. There will also be an examination of candidates for appointment as 3d asst. engineers during the early part of the summer. There are two vacancies at present. A board for the examination of engineer officers for promotion will be convened at the Treasury Department at an early date.

MARCH 17.—Capt. J. W. Congdon, to the Colfax at Wilmington, N. C.

Henry L. Peckham and H. H. Balthis, ex-graduates of the Naval Academy, have been ordered on April 3 next to appear before an examining board for examination for appointment as 3d lieutenants.

MARCH 20.—Lieut. W. H. Haad, to command of the Smith at New Orleans.

Capt. W. D. Rooth, to command the Wolcott at Port Townsend.

2d Lieut. K. W. Perry, to the Dallas at Portland, Me.

1st Lieut. O. C. Hamlett, John Dunssett, J. W. Simms, W. J. Henning, W. F. Kilgore, and 3d Lieut. W. A. O. Hor and J. H. Scott are ordered to report to the Treasury Department on April 3.

3d Lieut. G. C. Carmine and C. M. White will appear before a promotion board to be convened at San Francisco on April 3.

G. O. 408, Navy Department, Washington, February 23, 1893, publishes U. S. Naval Code for Visual and Telegraphic Signaling. (To be inserted in all U. S. Naval Signal Books.) and directs that hereafter signals made with flag (wig-wag) or torch, for signals, or flash lantern will be made as herein directed. All orders and instructions conflicting with this order are annulled.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 1.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1893. The following classification of petty officers and enlisted men in the Navy, and of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the Marine Corps, is hereby adopted, to take effect on and after April 1, 1893:

Chief Petty Officers: Seaman Branch—Chief Masters-at-Arms, Chief Boatwain's Mates, Chief Gunner's Mates, Chief Quartermasters, Artificer Branch—Machinists, Chief Carpenter's Mates, Special Branch—Yeomen, Apothecaries, Bandmasters. Marines—Sergeants-Major, 1st Sergeants in charge of guard.

Petty Officers, First Class: Seaman Branch—Masters-at-Arms, 1st class; Boatwain's Mates, 1st class; Gunner's Mates, 1st class; Quartermasters, 1st class; Schoolmasters, Artificer Branch—Boilermakers, Coppermiths, Blacksmiths, Plumbers and Fitters, Sailmaker's Mates, Carpenter's Mates, 1st class; Water Tenders, Special Branch—1st Musicians, Writers, 1st class; Marines—1st Sergeants.

Petty Officers, Second Class: Seaman Branch—Masters-at-Arms, 2d class; Boatwain's Mates, 2d class; Gunner's Mates, 2d class; Quartermasters, 2d class; Artificer Branch—Carpenter's Mates, 2d class; Primers, Oilers, Special Branch—Writers, 2d class; Marines—Sergeants.

Petty Officers, Third Class: Seaman Branch—Masters-at-Arms, 3d class; Coxswains; Gunner's Mates, 3d class; Quartermasters, 3d class; Artificer Branch—Carpenter's Mates, 3d class; Painters, Special Branch—Writers, 3d class; Marines—Corporals.

Seamen, First Class: Seamen Gunners, Seamen, Apprentices, 1st class, Artificer Branch—Firemen, 1st class, Special Branch—Musicians, 1st class; Marines—Musicians, Privates.

Seamen, Second Class: Seamen Branch—Ordinary Seamen, Apprentices, 2d class, Artificer Branch—Firemen, 2d class; Shipwrights, Sailmakers, Special Branch—Musicians, 2d class, Buglers.

Seamen, Third Class: Seamen Branch—Landmen, Apprentices, 3d class, Artificer Branch—Coal Passers, Special Branch—Baymen.

Messmen Branch: Stewards to Commanders-in-Chief, Cooks to Commanders-in-Chief, Stewards to Commandants, Cooks to Commandants, Cabin Stewards, Cabin Cooks, Wardroom Stewards, Wardroom Cooks, Steerage Stewards, Steerage Cooks, Warrant Officer's Stewards, Warrant Officer's Cooks; Ship's Cooks, 1st class; Ship's Cooks, 2d class; Ship's Cooks, 3d class; Ship's Cooks, 4th class; Mess Attendants.

The Chief Petty Officers shall wear the dress prescribed for Petty Officers of the first class in the U. S. Naval Uniform Regulations, 1885.

Petty Officers of the first, second, and third classes shall wear the dress prescribed for Petty Officers of the second and third classes.

The chevrons for the Chief Petty Officers shall be that now prescribed for the Masters-at-Arms.

The chevrons for the Petty Officers of the first, second, and third classes shall be as now prescribed.

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

WILLING TO SHARE A SIMILAR FATE.—Posthead (soliciting on the piazza of his suburban home)—Ah, cruel, heartless, Genevieve! You have succeeded at last in driving me to drink.

Wayside Tramp (who has overheard)—Excuse me, mister, but would you be kind enough to give me Genevieve's address?—Chicago News Record.

A LITERARY CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING's latest novel, "Waring's Peril," published in the March number of the *Lippincott*, is one that arouses feelings of indignation and protestation in every officer of the Army who has the good of the Service at heart. For some time Capt. King has been the only writer of military life, and can say of his Army readers say with truth that the books do not misrepresent in every conceivable way, not only the social but official life? The field is an open one, and has as yet been unexplored. Capt. King has had it all to himself, and his will has been to picture the women gossips and slanders, stopping short of nothing that will afford them a moment's amusement and conversation, even if it be at the expense of their neighbor's good name: light-hearted, with no sense or ambition beyond being the first to tell that Lieut. Jones and Mrs. Smith have been seen walking along the line for the third time that day, or in outwitting each other in the hope, receptions and dinners that they are continually giving; they are too ready to believe anything false that is of a scandalous nature, and the first to set afloat the rumors and petty stories that Capt. King's Army posts are so full of.

Where are the women who make garrison life like that of one family; who influence the whole tone of the post; who can take their position anywhere among any society; who are noted for their charm and fascination of manner; who are the mothers and wives that send their sons and husbands to the field, bravely and cheerfully, like true Spartan women; who are ready at all times to be a comfort and help to the distressed; whose homes are synonymous with hospitality; who are ready to leave the luxury of an eight company Eastern post for that of a one company Western, without a murmur, making the best of circumstances that would dishearten a strong man—where are these women, I ask? Surely, not in Capt. King's books.

The insipid, love-lorn heroine, she delights to depict, has but one merit. She keeps her faith in the 2d lieutenant, who, accused of murder, theft, and of breaking various other Ten Commandments or Army Regulations, scorned and looked down upon by the whole garrison, finally comes through his trials and tribulations triumphant to marry her and take her out to another one of those nests of vice and evil.

In "The Colonel's Daughter," Capt. King has given a fairly good picture of Army life, but why did he not cease with that, if his subsequent course was to be marked by such books as "The Deserter," "The Queen of Bedlam," "Two Soldiers," and "From the Ranks?" Now, when he inflates upon a helpless public such a book as "Waring's Peril," it seems that the time has come for somebody to point out to him that it is best to call a halt and let some one who is more competent to picture the life he loves—that of a soldier—take his place, or else let the public suffer in ignorance for a time concerning Army life. These books are read by many who have never visited an Army post, or so much as seen an officer in uniform. They take it all as gospel truth, and hence, in a measure, is Capt. King responsible for the erroneous and unfair opinions that are held among civilians of the Army.

In this last book Capt. King has placed the scenes that fill the pages of what is worse than any dime novel, a few years after the war, making that an excuse for the men all being drunkards and brutes. We are fortunately spared the introduction of any conspicuous feminine characters. There is nothing to admire in the whole tale, not even the shielding by one officer of another who is a disgrace to the military service, the country, and to humanity, merely a drunken brute who rides through the pages and dies a drunkard's death in the end.

Capt. King seems to be subjecting himself to criticisms, similar to those assailing Mr. Cable because of his pictures of Southern life. The artist with pen or pencil strives for dramatic effect, and the novelist is more concerned with the selection of types of character; capable of producing effective incident, than with those who present the community or class he describes at its best. The community or class in question naturally looks at the matter in a different light, and from these diverse views arise the criticism which deprives the delineator of character, not less than the prophet of credit among his own. That the Army should object to Capt. King's novels is not strange, but he writes for the general public not less than for them. His hero Waring is represented as a young man full of the generous, attractive qualities that always win hearts, masculine and feminine, yet if Capt. King had meant to have him represent a thorough Army gentleman, he would have made his hero less prone to borrow and more studious concerning the discharge of his official obligations. So much selfishness does not usually go with a really fine character such as this young man seems intended to exhibit. Capt. King is a born raconteur, and his books always afford entertainment for the passing hour. It is undoubtedly a pity that with so very clever a pen he should not do more serious work.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Maj. A. E. Bates, Pay Dept.; Capt. E. S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; Capt. C. McD. Townsend, Regts.; Maj. J. M. Bacon, 7th Cav.; Maj. Frank Ward, A. A. G.; Lt. J. A. Swift, 9th Cav.

THE annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, March 17. There was a large attendance of members. Two hours were spent over the banquet, and during all that time an orchestra played popular and patriotic airs and many times the company joined in the singing. President Wm. Leverett Chase delivered a very spirited address upon the duties which the Sons of the Revolution owe to their country and to the memory of their patriotic forefathers. Prof. B. A. Gould spoke of the Society of the Cincinnati, M. E. Thibaut, the French Consul, for France; Col. Henry Stone, for the Loyal Legion; Capt. Butler D. Price, for "Our Army;" Dr. George T. Baker, for "Our Navy;" and Mr. H. B. Edes, Mr. Edes exhibited Gen. Joseph Warren's copy of Bayley's Latin grammar, containing the general's boyish autograph.

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W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,

Bennett Building, Nassau, Cor. Fulton St., New York.

From a private letter written by a naval officer we get the following particulars in regard to the situation in Hawaii: "Every one is going on with business as if revolutions were unheard of. Captain Wilcox seems to have done very well. I hear him highly spoken of by all the prominent Americans here. His conduct when the excitement was the highest here is spoken of in the highest terms. The Boston men have behaved very well and seem to enjoy living on shore. The battalion is well drilled and very efficient. Nothing of special interest has happened here recently, except that the Japanese man-of-war *Naniwakā* has arrived in port, sixteen days from Yokohama. Every one seems to have settled down to the idea of annexation as a matter of course. Even the Englishmen are trying to assume the virtue of resignation if they have it not. Their men took part in our sports on Washington's birthday and now fraternize generally with our men."

APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

DURING his term of office, President Cleveland will have at his disposal the appointment of two major-generals in the line, four brigadier-generals, six brigadier-generals of the staff certainly, with the possibility of five more if the appointments should in each case be made from the head of the list. There will be five appointments of majors in the Adjutant-General's Department, two majors in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, nine captains in the Quartermaster's Department, five captains in the Subsistence Department, eight majors in the Pay Department, and two post chaplains. This makes a possible total of eleven general officers, fifteen majors and fourteen captains. The list is as follows: General Officers—Nov. 8, '94, brigadier-general, by retirement of Major-General Howard; April 23, '95, brigadier-general, vice McCook; Sept. 29, '95, brigadier-general, by retirement of Major-General Schofield; April 2, '97, brigadier-general, vice Ruger. Two major-generals by retirement of Howard and Schofield. Adjutant-General's Department, majors by retirement—Aug. 31, '93, of Colonel McKeever; Nov. 5, '93, of General Williams; May 26, '96, of Lieut.-Colonel Woods; Nov. 15, '96, of Colonel Vincent; Jan. 23, '99, of Colonel Greene. Adjutant-general, vice Williams. Judge-Advocate-General's Department—Aug. 3, '95, major, by Lieut. Colonel Winthrop; retirement; Dec. 22, '96, major, by D. G. Swain; retirement, and a judge-advocate, vice General Swain. Quartermaster's Department, captains, by retirement—March 4, '93, of Major McGonigle; Feb. 11, '94, of Lieut.-Colonel Dandy; Aug. 8, '94, of Major Kirk; Sept. 12, '94, of Colonel Tompkins; Dec. 31, '94, of Colonel Chandler; Jan. 14, '95, of Colonel Hodges; May 16, '95, of Colonel Bingham; Feb. 27, '96, of B. Gen. Batchelder; Oct. 13, '96, of Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, and a quartermaster-general, vice Batchelder. Subsistence Department, captains, by retirement—Sept. 29, '94, of General Hawkins; Nov. 11, '95, of Major Gilman; June 10, '96, of Lieut.-Colonel Wilson; July 9, '96, of Lieut.-Colonel Barriger; Jan. 18, '97, of Colonel Morgan; also commissary-general, vice Hawkins. Medical Department—May 29, '93, a surgeon general, vice Sutherland. If seniority should prevail in the appointment of surgeon-general, the additional retirement of the three senior colonels would make vacancies for four surgeon-generals. Pay Department, majors, by the retirement—June 7, '94, of Major Roche; Feb. 11, '95, of Major Eckels; March 26, '95, of B. G. Smith; Feb. 24, '96, of Colonel Terrell; April 10, '96, of Major Keefer; Aug. 13, '96, of Major Robinson; Jan. 7, '97, of Lieut.-Colonel Canby; also the appointment to fill existing vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Rucker and a paymaster-general, vice Smith, March 29, '96, Corps of Engineers—March 10, '95, a chief of engineers, vice Casey (if seniority should prevail, two more chiefs of engineers). Post chaplains—Sept. 8, '95, by retirement of Parker; March 8, '97, of Dunbar.

NAVY CHANGES IN PROSPECT.

We are glad to hear that Secretary Herbert is contemplating a fixed policy in regard to our naval squadrons. It is high time that the vessels of the new Navy were being used for the purposes for which they are built. Vessels should not always be kept at sea, but there ought to be a judicious distribution of serviceable ships so that we will always be able to have within reasonable distance a vessel or two to meet any emergency that may arise in any part of the globe where there are American interests to be protected. There has been a lamentable lack of policy in this respect for some time past. When the Chilean trouble arose we found the bulk of the Navy on this side of the Horn, some of the vessels in European waters. Not long ago foreign ships had to come to our assistance in Venezuela because there was no American man-of-war in those waters. Again we find a great necessity for vessels in the North Pacific in connection with the Hawaiian and Bering Sea matter, and again we find most of the ships on the Atlantic Coast. We are therefore glad to hear that the Navy Department is getting ready for a general redistribution of the new ships immediately after the Naval Review.

Secretary Herbert's plan of distribution has not yet fully developed. Naval review matters are taking precedence for the time being, but the Secretary has impressed upon the bureau chiefs the importance of having the ships ready for foreign cruises immediately after the naval demonstration in New York Harbor. There is talk of reviving the European and South Pacific squadrons. With these there would be six squadrons. There are flagships now available for each of these squadrons. The *Baltimore* is suggested for China, the *San Francisco* for the North Pacific, the *Newark* for the South Pacific, the *Charleston* for the South Atlantic, and the *Chicago* for the North Atlantic. The fact that the *Chicago* will soon need new boilers precludes the possibility of her assignment to a foreign station, and for that reason it is believed she will continue as flagship of the North Atlantic station until the *New York* is ready to take her place. With six new ships to be placed in commission during the present year, and which, according to custom, will be broken in on the home station, it is expected that all the other new ships now in commission except the *Chicago* would be assigned to foreign stations.

There will also be a general shifting about in high naval commands during the early summer. Rear Admiral Gherardi and Acting Rear Admiral Walker will haul down their flags some time in May. It is probable that Rear Admiral Benham will succeed to the command of the North Atlantic squadron for the remaining year of his service on the active list. Should the European squadron be re-established it is probable that Commodore Erben will be assigned to this command. Commodore Ramsay has been mentioned in this connection, but unless there should be some extraordinary casualties so as to advance him to the grade of rear admiral during the present year, it is safe to say that he will not fly his flag from any ship until he becomes a full fledged rear admiral. Commodore Meade is spoken of for the command of the Pacific station. Commodore Walker, it is understood, expects to be assigned to the command of the Boston Navy-yard. It is not known what character of shore duty Rear Admiral Gherardi will have, but as he desires something active it would not be surprising if he took either the command of the New York Navy-yard or the Naval Academy.

EFFECT OF NEW ARMY LEGISLATION.

We give here a table showing the number of discharges from all causes by Special Orders from A. G. O., for five years, commencing with 1889; following it with a statement of the number of desertions in each year, commencing with 1887, and the totals of losses from all causes, including desertions, for the years from 1887 to 1892, inclusive:

Year.	Fraud.	Favor.	Minority.	G. O. 81, A. G. O. July 26, 1890		G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890.	Other Causes.
				Pur- chase.	Vol- unt.		
1889	190	323	226	278	107	1,584	216
1890	478	400	172	278	107	1,584	157
1891	349	28	150	233	262	1,584	124
1892	351	106	170	292	150	1,776	132
Average—	294	64	65	1,788	136	700	104
1893.	325	163	155	970	179	1,856	145
January...	12	2	5	118	5	158	11
February...	24	4	7	137	14	12	9
March (up to 20th)...	20	7	1	129	10	7	4

* Estimated on the basis of the returns up to March 20, 1893, as given above.

	Desertions.	Other Causes.	Total.
1887.	2,382		
1888.	2,598		
1889.	2,698	954	3,652
1890.	1,905	1,851	3,756
1891.	1,395	3,368	4,763
1892.	1,410	3,066	5,076

These figures show that the total losses to the Army from all causes had increased in 1891, the first year in which the new General Orders took effect, about one-third as compared with 1889. Last year the increase as compared with 1889 was almost forty per cent., and this year it promises to be about the same as in 1891. It appears that the gain from decrease in desertions is much less than the loss resulting from the invitation extended to enlisted men to leave the Service whenever the whim takes them. This points to the necessity for additional restrictions upon the privilege of pur-

chasing out of the Service. The Army is made up of a restless, roving class of men, and a large percentage of them are always ready to take advantage of any opportunity to make a change. It will be seen that the total loss to the Army from all the causes named in the above table were in 1893 nearly forty per cent. in excess of the number in 1889.

A further difficulty results from the clause in the Army Appropriation Act prohibiting the enlistment of men after ten years service. The opinion of the War Department concerning this bit of legislation is evidenced by the careful limitation placed upon the law. It has been interpreted to apply literally to privates. A decision was rendered this week to the effect that it does not apply to acting hospital stewards and it is understood that no enlisted men who have any other title than that of "private" will be permitted to take advantage of the provisions of the new law. Indeed, it is not unlikely that some steps will be taken to see that worthy and desirable men are given some other classification, even if only temporarily, for the sake of retaining them in service.

Those of our friends who are concerned as to the position of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with reference to the recent Army legislation, will find that it is easy of explanation. Like King David of old who ended his complaints when he was compelled to accept the inevitable catastrophe, we seek to reconcile ourselves to what is, wasting as little time as possible in inquiries as to why the former days were better than these. Whatever the law makers finally decide upon it is our duty, it is the duty of the Army, to accept. Every officer is bound to use his utmost endeavors to make the recent Army legislation a success, whatever he may have thought of it in its inception. One of two things will result; either he will find that he has over-estimated its damaging effects, or he will succeed in convincing the authorities that it is bad beyond remedy. An officer has no more right to show a rebellious spirit toward his superiors, Congress included, than the enlisted man has. Indeed, his obligation to the contrary is as much greater as he is superior in intelligence and ability.

Undoubtedly the present laws make it more difficult for a company officer to do himself credit, but they do not make it impossible. It still remains true that a good captain makes a good company.

HERE is another illustration of the failure of the Proctor project to make soldiers out of Indians. In an official communication to the Secretary of the Interior, Indian Agent McLaughlin represents a state of affairs at Fort Yates similar to that recently described at Fort Bowie, Arizona: "One matter of importance here I would wish to fully explain is the evil wrought by the enlistment of married Indians in the U. S. Army, and keeping them stationed at a large garrison with white soldiers on their home reservation. Out of a total of twenty-eight of this agency who have enlisted, twenty seven of them are married men who have their wives and children (some of the latter full-grown) living with them at or adjacent to the garrison of Fort Yates. These Indian soldiers obtain without any apparent difficulty what whiskey they need and can pay for, from a small hamlet across the Missouri River, and intoxication has become so frequent among them that it is now of almost daily occurrence. They are thus fast becoming depraved and are contaminating other Indians of the reservation who serve as the means through which they can procure whiskey when desired, and it is becoming such a serious evil that it must be suppressed by some means, else demoralization of all the Indians will result. These enlisted Indians who, with a very few exceptions, are the more worthless of the reservation, receive rations, annuities, etc., and the other Indians claim that the agent has no control over them nor their actions, and some of them boast that they enlisted that they might procure and drink all the whiskey they pleased. These enlisted Indians should be sent to some other post away from their tribe, else a special detective should be employed to trace out the parties through whom they procure the liquor." That the agent did not exaggerate the condition of affairs at Fort Yates is shown by official investiga-

tion, and the prompt recommendation of General Merritt to have the company mustered out. Secretary Lamont has the matter under advisement, as he has also the question of a transfer of the Indian company from Fort Bowie, Ariz., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

THE vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department and Pay Corps of the Army will probably remain unfilled for some weeks.

THERE is an active discussion just now in Washington as to who should be chosen as the engineer officer of the District Commission. Some engineer officers who have been thought of do not care to give up their present duty for so uncertain an appointment. Probably if the engineers could control the matter the appointment would go to Major James C. Post, C. E., now on duty as military attaché of the American Legation in London.

ONE of the most useful publications issued by the War Department for a long time is the Map of Land-Grant and Bond-Aided Railroads accompanying General Order No. 77, A. G. O., 1892. It was prepared under the direction of the Quartermaster-General and reflects great credit upon the Department. Showing all the posts in the Army and giving in colors the free railroads in addition to the land-grant and bond-aided ones, it is most useful and highly appreciated by all the disbursing quartermasters and paymasters who have received it.

THE question of the right of officers, who served as volunteers during the Mexican war and subsequently entered the Regular Army, to credit for that service in computing their longevity pay is at last in a fair way to receive attention from the courts. Until recently it was impossible to get the question before the Court of Claims because of the law barring out claims of more than six years' standing, and the refusal of the accounting officers to settle the question or to refer it to the Court of Claims. The accounting officers, however, were recently caught napping, so to speak, by a shrewd attorney. This attorney some time ago was advised by the accounting officers that one of his clients, the late Brigadier-General Sweeney, was indebted to the Government about \$300 for some disallowed items in his accounts. A stoppage of his pay was accordingly directed. General Sweeney was a claimant for the Mexican longevity. His attorney advised him to pay the \$300 said to be due the Government. This was done, and now the attorney has filed a petition in the Court of Claims protesting against this charge against General Sweeney on the ground that the Government owes him three times that sum for the Mexican longevity. In this way only has the attorney been able to get the case before the Court of Claims, and having gotten it there the court will be compelled to pass in some way upon the longevity question. About twenty officers or their heirs will be concerned in the judgment of the court on this question.

PROFESSOR LAUGHTON and others in England are criticising the indifference shown to the national colors which is disadvantageously contrasted with the display of the American flag upon school houses and in other public places in the United States. Various stories are told of the confounding in the minds of Englishmen of our national colors, red, white and blue, with the colors of Old England. Possibly this may be found to have its origin in some association with ideas which were transmitted to America in colonial days and found expression here in the adoption of national colors. Prof. Laughton says in the *Army and Navy Gazette*: "There are many points in this national ignorance very much to be deplored; but the first, the one which swallows up all the others, is the absolute ignorance of what the flag is. Mr. Arnold Foster and others are proposing to remedy this by providing flags to be hung up in the board schools, from which the rising generation are to be taught. This step is obviously a good and right one. I would, however, add a caution. When they provide a flag to be so hung up, let them be quite sure what it is. When they ask for a "Union Jack," let them see that they get one. To the best of my knowledge and belief such a thing is, at the present time, not to be bought, for the simple reason that private makers do not make it. There may be exceptions, but I do not know of them. This statement may appear monstrous. It is, however, certain that by far the greater number of our merchant ships fly, whether as jack or ensign, a fancy flag, a flag that bears only a cursory or passing likeness to the British flag. I do not know what the international aspect of this is, but it is, perhaps, worth considering whether a foreign cruiser is bound to respect as British a vessel sailing under a flag which is palpably that of no known nation."

CONCERNING Lieut. French's Interpretations of the Drill Regulations a captain in the Army says: "The Interpretations of Drill Regulations, as published by you, are indispensable to the successful study and teaching of the new system and to anyone who desires to be thoroughly posted. You are entitled to much credit and to the thanks of the entire Regular Army and National Guard for the efficient aid you have rendered."

SIXTY FOUR degrees below the freezing point is the record of Ft. Niobrara this winter. From that post we learn that great grief has been occasioned to Mr. "Two Strikes," who is a good Indian and never kills cowboys because he has been confounded with that bad Indian "Mr. Two Sticks." The relation does not hold good. The law of contraries which follows names holds good here. It is Mr. Strikes who sticks to the white man, and it is Mr. Sticks who strikes at him.

THE Navy Department authorities have commenced the preparation of preliminary plans for the three new gunboats and submarine torpedo-boat authorized by the last Congress. The outlines of several different designs will be prepared for submission to Secretary Herbert for his views before any of them are worked out in detail. It is earnestly hoped by the Bureau of Construction that the Secretary will make at least one of the three gunboats a composite ship.

SECRETARY HERBERT continues to be over-run with callers who pay their respects and incidentally ask for something for their constituents. The routine work of the Department, however, does not suffer in consequence, for now that the Secretary has the services of Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who is in entire sympathy with his chief, the business of the Department goes smoothly on. Naval review matters have received a good share of attention during the present week. At a consultation between the Secretary and Admiral Gherardi on Wednesday, most of the details in connection with the entertainment of the foreign officers were decided upon. A series of dinners on board the *Dolphin*, which has been assigned to Rear Admiral Gherardi expressly for this purpose have been arranged. An allotment of \$25,000 for the entertainment of the guests in Hampton Roads has been authorized.

THE theories of Father Secchi, Ericsson, Tyndall and the whole body of modern investigators of radiant heat, with the resulting deductions as to final disappearance of solar energy, are being set at naught by the remarkable results of Prof. Dewar's experiments with the use of high vacua as a means of preventing the transfer of heat. Prof. Dewar undertakes to show that the ether alone cannot transmit heat at anything like the rate commonly postulated and that the sun is cooling at all is cooling at an infinitely slow rate. It is held that the fact that the sun transmits heat to the earth no more proves that it radiates it through space than the fact that a metal plate is heated by a stream of shot falling on it from a high tower proves that the heat received by the plate started as heat from the top of the tower. Concerning Prof. Dewar's experiments at the Royal Institution, the *Engineer* says: "The whole subject of radiant heat has been in a most unsatisfactory condition from the first. Prof. Dewar has found confusion and left chaos. Let us hope that out of the ruins will be built up a really satisfactory and substantial structure; but this cannot be done until the true import of the Royal Institution experiments has been realized by our scientific world."

THE time taken up by office seeking callers upon Secretary Lamont has prevented him from transacting any important business directly connected with the War Department. There are a number of military questions he desires to take under consideration at the earliest possible moment, but until the most of the important appointments in the different branches of the Government are made, Col. Lamont will have little time to spare for anything more than the mere routine matters of the Department. Civil service in the arsenals and depots where civilians are employed is one of the subjects which Col. Lamont desires to give early attention. It is understood that he is contemplating adopting a system of appointments in these places similar to the registration system put into operations in the Navy yards by ex-Secretary Tracy. Appointments, it is proposed, shall be controlled from Washington, and for this purpose an appointment clerk will probably be connected with the Secretary's office. The question of a rearrangement of military commands is another matter requiring early attention, and will probably be settled simultaneously with the selection of the new Brigadier General. Purely military matters will, it is expected, be left to the Commanding General of the Army, but Col. Lamont has had so little time to devote to the legitimate duties of

the Department that even this much has not been definitely settled. In the selection of the Assistant Secretary of War, Secretary Lamont will endeavor to secure the services of a man of legal ability, who will be able to relieve him of the large amount of work connected with river and harbor improvements. There is no reliable information as to who he has in view.

THE President has appointed Col. J. W. Wilson Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C., and Col. O. H. Ernst Superintendent of the Military Academy. The change will take effect March 31. We have not time to comment upon these appointments this week, but neither gentleman requires any introduction from us. The appointment of Col. Wilson restores him to a position which he has already once filled to the complete satisfaction of President Cleveland, and removes one cause of anxiety from the minds of the friends of the possible appointees to the brigadier-generalship. That his promotion should have been seriously considered is further recognition of his ability.

RECENT DEATHS.

PAY DIRECTOR HORATIO BRIDGE, U. S. Navy, retired, who died at his home in Athens, Penn., on Saturday, March 18, was Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for fifteen years, including the period covered by the civil war. On April 8, 1868, at the age of sixty-two, he was transferred to the retired list with the title of Paymaster General, and the relative rank of commodore; but he continued at the head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing until April 8, 1869. His resignation was followed on July 6 of the same year by his appointment as Chief Inspector of Clothing. He was detached from duty Feb. 8, 1873, having been in the Service afloat and ashore for thirty-five years. He retired to his country home, The Moorings, at Athens, Bradford County, Penn., where he spent the rest of his life. A short time ago Commo. Bridge published in "Harpers' New Monthly Magazine" an interesting series of reminiscences of Hawthorne. He was born in Augusta, Me., April 6, 1806, and was graduated in the class of 1825, from Bowdoin College. He then entered the Northampton Law School, and upon being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession at Augusta, but after a few years entered the Navy as a purser, February 19, 1833. On May 3 of the same year he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and made a cruise of three years in the Mediterranean. After an interval of shore duty he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* for a cruise of two years on the African Coast. From April 1, 1845, to April 9, 1846, he was on duty at Portsmouth Navy-yard, then he went to sea again with the *United States*, the flagship of Commo. Read, and made a three years' cruise on the European and African Stations. After another interval of duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* of the Pacific Squadron, from which vessel he was detached on Dec. 3, 1853, and ordered home, soon afterward being made Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Pay Director Bridge wrote an account of a two years' cruise on the African coast, which was published in 1845, under the title, "Journal on an African Cruise." The authorship of this book has been attributed to Hawthorne, who is said to have edited the book from Bridge's notes.

MRS. VIRGINIA B. MARSH, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., who died at 1130 A. M. March 22, at her home, 926 231 street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. N. W. Brown, U. S. A., and had many friends who will deeply mourn her death.

GENERAL THOMAS REYNOLDS, of Chicago, Ill., who died recently at his home near that city, entered the Service as captain and commanded a division at the close of the war. He was a personal friend of Sherman, Sheridan and Grant, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

GENERAL J. H. EATON, U. S. A., retired, has been the recipient of much sympathy on account of the death of his estimable wife, who died suddenly at Portland last week. The cause of her death was heart failure. All of the family happened to be absent from the family residence for a short time and on their return it was found that Mrs. Eaton had quietly fallen asleep. Her spirit had evidently passed painlessly away. She was a lady of many virtues and held in most kindly esteem.

COLONEL JAMES BIDDLE, 9th Cavalry, who has just arrived in Washington on leave of absence, is prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant Brigadier-Generalship.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. H. M. Chittenden, Engrs., is relieved from duty under Major W. A. Jones, assistant to Lt.-Col. G. J. Lydecker, Engrs.

Leave extended Major Louis T. Morris, 31 Cav., two months.

Sick leave extended Capt. H. F. Kendall, 6th Cav., one month.

Sick leave granted Capt. E. C. Knower, 3d Art., three months.

AN INFANTRY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A CIRCULAR is going the rounds among Infantry officers, proposing an Infantry Association, with its headquarters at Ft. Leavenworth. On the receipt of this proposition at this post, a meeting of the infantry officers was called, at which an unusual number was present. After a long and earnest discussion, it was found to be the unanimous conclusion: that if the purpose of the proposed association was literary, scientific and professional improvement, the association would be unnecessary and injudicious. It was held, that the establishment of an infantry society would injure the Military Service Institution without any compensating advantage; that our lycæums afforded proper fields for study and practice in military essays; that the establishment of the headquarters at Ft. Leavenworth would do the school there no good, and might do it harm. Without giving the considerations which influenced all the gentlemen present, the fact is as stated; they all voted against the proposition on its literary theory.

But on the assumption that such an association is necessary to prevent our interests from being sacrificed in the interest of other branches by legislative enactments or administrative projects, there seemed to be no dissent to the opinion, that the reorganization proposed by Mr. Proctor were injurious to us. Some thought it unmilitary to form associations in the Army to secure or prevent legislation.

The obvious answer of the radicals was to the effect, that it was a question of self preservation, and that it was orthodox to fight the devil with fire. On this part of the question, action was postponed for further information. It is needless to say that this movement brings up very serious questions.

The Infantry does not wish to believe that any other branch of the Service would secure their advancement by sacrificing our interest. Yet it is obvious that Mr. Proctor's bill does this, thus introducing very unnecessarily an element of discord in the Army. Every branch of the Service should stand on its own merit, and every change in Army organization should be made on its intrinsic advisability. Of course, in practical legislation, questions of expediency must come in. If only a given amount of money can be obtained for the Army the Secretary must decide where it will do the most good. It would be childish for us to put in pleas in misericordia for every branch of the Service.

The naked question is, does or does not the Artillery and Infantry bill proposed last session help or hurt? It is a misfortune that the artillery part could not have been carried separately. It may be claimed for the infantry, that with modern weapons, that it requires as careful training—that the time is past when infantry soldiers can be made efficient in a few weeks' drilling.

A more important consideration is this: Are we honest in claiming that our Army should be large? If so, then we and our friends have not the courage of our convictions in consenting to a reduction in the number of regiments. For the Three Battalion bill, with its skeletonizing rider, is a reduction from 250 companies to 168. What we fear is that this proposition coming from the War Department may some day lead to an absolute reduction.

Apart from the bribe of promotion, would any infantry officer favor the proposition? Would the War Department favor it, if it did not give them the patronage of more than a hundred fancy duty details? The line thinks that if retrenchment is necessary that it should be made on the staff. This, however, is a one-sided view of the question. The staff is a necessary evil, as from a civilian standpoint the whole Army may be. But this whipping the horse altogether on one side has made him sore.

To drop simile many infantry officers think that we should combine for self-protection. This should not be necessary. We do not wish the Army, like another branch of the Service, to be divided into hostile factions, represented in Washington by paid attorneys.

Our general officers should present our claims for consideration fairly and impartially. Should this part, as we should, as a last resort, ask for a Congressional Commission to investigate and report upon the requirements of the Army. CENTURION.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

AN item for board in the accounts of Lieut. Raymond Rodgers, Naval Attache at Paris, has been disallowed by the Second Comptroller on the ground that he performed no travel during the time the board bill was incurred. The Comptroller holds that when he arrived in Paris his travel ceased and that although he did not report for duty until 15 days later he could not properly be allowed expenses for board during that period.

The Second Comptroller, in a recent decision, holds that soldiers detailed to duty as laborers in the Ordnance Department are not entitled to extra duty pay for the reason that since 1857 the appropriation acts have not contained the usual provision authorizing extra duty pay for service in the department and also because G. O., A. G. O., 36, 1887, expressly provides that the repair of ordnance and ordnance stores at posts shall be considered the legitimate duty of the soldier.

THE following Naval officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Commanders C. F. Goodrich, P. H. Cooper, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Merry, Lieuts. E. F. Qualtrough and Ridgely Hunt, Esq. M. M. Taylor, Surgeon R. A. Marmion, and Asst. Paymaster S. L. Heap.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON.

PERSONALLY conducted tours to Washington have been arranged via Royal Blue Line, to be run at frequent intervals from New York and Philadelphia to Washington. The next excursion will be on April 6. For programme, describing these tours, write to Thor. Cook and Son, Agents B. and O. R. R., 261 and 1,123 Broadway, New York, or 332 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

(From Harper's Weekly.)
THE FLYING TORPEDO.

SOME test experiments in the throwing of projectiles from the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* were recently made off Port Royal, South Carolina, with very interesting results. The flight of the projectiles as it appeared to an observer stationed near the target, is thus described by an eye-witness, Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, of the U. S. S. *Philadelphia*:

"Suddenly we perceive a white cloud about the bow of the *Vesuvius*, and then from this bursts forth a round black object, which, as it rises out of the mist, shapes itself into a long thin cylinder. Higher and higher it mounts, until, nearing the zenith of its flight, the cylinder becomes a ball apparently moving so slowly that one almost fears its momentum will be expended, and it will at any moment plunge headlong downward.

"It has now reached the highest point of its flight, and at almost the same instant the ear is saluted by a rattling, crashing sound, as if all the boiler factories in the country had concentrated the pandemonium of weeks into the supreme effort of a second. It is the sound of the discharge, which travels nearly twice as fast as the projectile, and which in the clear spring air of Port Royal is heard quite as distinctly a mile away in the line of fire as on the vessel itself.

"The flying torpedo has now for seconds seemed almost stationary, poised like some great bird high in the air. It seems sure to fall short; it is too low to carry far at that apparently slow flight. Still, it does not fall perceptibly, and soon the fact dawns upon us that this black object is coming onward at a tremendous rate. It grows larger, and on the downward branch of the trajectory again elongates into a cylinder, the rear end of which seems to grobble or revolve in a small circle around the line of flight. Now a hissing sound is heard. The projectile seems to hasten—it is descending rapidly straight towards you. There is no doubt now as to its carrying far enough. In fact, it seems impossible to avoid that. We realize that here is a terrible engine, free from all restraint, beyond control. It has a destiny of its own. We don't care who lights the gun, or for what range the valve was set. We only hope that we shall have luck; that the black thing has not acquired intelligence and decided to hurt us, with a malicious purpose. But now a glance along the cylinder's side reassures us; it will pass on one side; it seems to turn away more and more, until, with a musketeer's flourish, it enters the water, throwing up a lofty column of spray.

"A second later and the black oval head pierces the water thirty yards further on; the torpedo leaps high into the air, and turning, porpoise-like, with graceful precision dives head first into the water again. There, after a last mighty struggle, its upward rush is checked, and it sinks to the bottom. The length of time of flight has been just ten and three-quarter seconds. It has come six times as fast as the fastest railroad train; fourteen times as fast and five times as far as the fastest automobile torpedo; fourteen times as fast as the fastest torpedo boat; twelve times as fast as the fastest running horse. Moreover, it carries an amount of high explosive power equivalent in rending effect to two of the largest Whitehead torpedoes."

(From London Nature.)

OIL TESTED IN STORMS AT SEA.

WHEN commanding the *Natade* during the cyclone of Nov. 6, 1891, Rear Admiral Cavelier de Cuverville had the opportunity of testing the efficiency of oil in calming the troubled waves of the North Atlantic. The last number of the *Revue Maritime* contains an account of his experiences and conclusions. When the waves threatened to become dangerous he gave orders to fill two coal tanks with tow steeped in oil, one of them to be suspended freely at the extremity of a spar spanned to the cathead, the other near the bridge.

The effect was excellent. No seas were shipped and the vessel escaped without breaking a spar. It appears that the oil takes effect on the "breakers" due to the horizontal translation produced by the wind, leaving the orbital motion or "swell" unaffected. The former is the only element of danger in a rough sea. It was found that two sacks, filled with five kilograms of tow, holding five litres of oil or machine oil each, were sufficient to protect a vessel 75 metres long. The oil had to be renewed every six hours. Too much oil has the disadvantage of spreading more slowly, and theoretically the best system of distribution would be one in which the oil would reach the surface from below a large number of small drops.

A HOSPITAL COT FOR ARMY CHILDREN.

The Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

A LITTLE woman has bravely undertaken to raise \$100 to endow a hospital cot to be known as "The cot of the Regimental Cot." It is to be exclusively used when needed by some Army child, regardless of faith; when not so occupied to be at the disposal of some other little unfortunate. This is a project which will especially appeal to Army mothers. All Army children whose eyes may meet this notice are asked to work for it themselves and to solicit contributions from others. Any articles suitable for use at a fair, or any sums of money, no matter how small, will be most gratefully received. Please address all communications to Mrs. W. F. Hubbard, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Although working but a few weeks, Mrs. Hubbard already has a small but encouraging bank account to its credit. If every woman and child connected with the Army could give but ten cents each, that alone would endow a cot that would constantly give relief to suffering and save many little lives. As this notice can reach the eyes of all concerned, it is hoped that it will bounteously contribute for several.

H. C. M.

The Tehuantepec Railway, says the *Mexican Engineer*, is being pushed with more activity than ever before. There is now only a gap of about ten miles between the grading camps of the north and south divisions. Sand ballast is being supplied at the rate of 100 cars per day.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

UNUSUAL activity is noticeable in the War Office at St. Petersburg. In spite of severe frosts, the massing of troops in the Western Governments continues without interruption. These measures are said not to be the result of any new and definite danger of an impending outbreak of war, but the outcome of the necessity of compensating for Russia's defective arrangements for rapid mobilization by having the bulk of the effective army concentrated in the west of the Empire ready for unforeseen emergencies.

The only grand manoeuvres of the French Army this year will be those of the 2d and 3d Army Corps, while the troops of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, and 17th Corps will execute brigade manoeuvres for a period not exceeding a week, while the troops which are assigned to the defence of the Alps will be under canvas for three months and go through the usual course of marching and combat. In the other corps, the troops of the active Army will execute, during the summer and autumn, garrison manoeuvres extending over from two to five days. In addition, 36 regiments of the reserve will be formed, two to each army corps, and these regiments will manoeuvre from Sept. 1 to 20. The 21st and 3d Army Corps, completed by means of their reserve regiments and by batteries of artillery borrowed from the 1st and 4th Army Corps, will manoeuvre against each other under the supervision of General Billot, member of the Council of War, the two army corps being commanded by Generals Hervé and du Guény. The operations of these two corps will take place between Compagnie and Verdon.

UNITED Europe will have at its command in the commencement of the coming century twenty-two and a half million of bayonets, according to the accompanying table published by Capt. Molard, Prof. at St. Cyr Military College. The first column of figures shows the force in 1869, the second the present force and the third the expected increase in 1903.

	1869.	Rank.	1893.	Rank.	1900.	Rank.
France.....	1,350,000	I.	2,500,000	I.	4,750,000	II.
Germany.....	1,300,000	II.	2,417,000	III.	5,000,000	I.
Russia.....	1,100,000	III.	2,451,000	II.	4,000,000	III.
Austria and Hungary.....	750,000	IV.	1,050,000	V.	1,900,000	V.
Italy.....	570,000	V.	1,514,000	IV.	2,236,000	IV.
England.....	450,000	VI.	342,000	VII.	602,000	VIII.
Spain.....	450,000	VII.	300,000	VIII.	800,000	VII.
Turkey.....	320,000	VIII.	700,000	VI.	1,150,000	VI.
Lesser Powers and all to....	698,000	—	1,299,000	—	2,382,000	—
Grand total.....	6,958,000		12,563,000		22,430,000	

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Krupp establishment at Essen, and the Gruson establishment at Magdeburg, which have long been keen rivals, have united their forces, and are entering into a partnership to last 25 years. The Gruson establishment, which was founded in 1855 by Hermann Gruson, and is now largely occupied in the production of Schumann revolving turrets, of which many have been supplied to Belgium and Roumania, is to be conducted under the same management as heretofore, but it will be directed and controlled from Essen. This fusion of rival works will put an end to keen competition, and it may be doubted whether the result will, in the end, be to the advantage of military materiel.

The new Lee magazine gun has been completed at the Pratt and Whitney Works, Hartford, and was ready for submission to the Board March 13. Mr. Lee is the original inventor of the magazine. The new gun has a ten-shot clip, which can be used as rapidly as the old five clip, the arm being used as a single breechloader at will. The firing is done without lowering the gun from the shoulder, the "straight pull-back" being the principle involved in executing the movements in firing. The ejector throws the shells forward and the gun becomes automatically inoperative when the ten shots in the magazine have been used. The one firing the arm is warned by this automatic movement that the ammunition in the magazine has been exhausted. The weight of the gun with the magazine loaded is less than nine pounds.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE preliminary class of officers detailed for the next regular class at the school is gradually growing. At present Lieuts. Batson, Brooke, Hunt, Caraban, Krauthoff, Chase, Wallace, O'Shea and Brady are here and have taken up a course in algebra. Lieuts. Morford, Murdock and Howard are under orders to come and are expected any day. Lieut. Wright, who had been detailed to instruct the preliminary class, was called home by the serious illness of his brother, so the Engineering Department furnishes an instructor.

Another gloom has been cast over the garrison by the death of Mrs. Randall. She went to Philadelphia last summer and after a long illness was thought to be recovering, and was even making plans to return, so her death was quite sudden.

A symposium has been started in the new general mess hall building, its use being reserved for the officers during certain hours. As yet there is considerable lack of apparatus for exercising, but it is well to have it started and additions may be made by another winter that will make it of great use.

Mrs. Crofton is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walcott. On Monday, March 13, a daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Moore.

The post is threatened with a contagion this spring, it being the exodus of wives. Mrs. Sands left for her home on Tuesday, followed by Mrs. Taiman on Wednesday. Several more are planning to go in the near future, but we will not say more for fear of putting the idea into the heads of some who as yet have not thought of it.

The games of Kriegerpiel are continued every Saturday afternoon by the student officers. Major Brown is always ready and willing to umpire, besides getting up the problems.

Thursday we were treated to quite a blizzard; three or four inches of snow fell and rudely awakened us from our dream of spring.

Dr. Banister and family have arrived and after a short stay at the club, they are getting settled in the house recently occupied by Lieut. Jamaz.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

THE camp of instruction at Peekskill, it is intended, shall be opened on June 10 if the camp can be got ready by that time, which will be very probable. The camp rules will differ but slightly from those of last year. Any organizations, however, even though it should be their turn to go to camp, will not be ordered there if their attendance at drills during the season previous to camp shall have shown lack of interest, or should they not be sufficiently advanced to derive proper benefit from the tour.

The first formation of companies may be as prescribed in par. 180, Drill Regulations, for sizing the company, but after the first formation it will be compulsory on each 1st sergeant to form his company in accordance with par. 187. The roster for guard details from companies will be arranged by squads in their order in line of company, so that the names of the men of each squad of the company, as formed at its first formation in camp, will follow each other in alphabetical order. Details will be made in such manner that one man is taken from each squad before a second is taken from any of them, and so on; in this manner the squad will always be represented with full front in the formation of the company. Among the hours of service prescribed is reveille, 5 A. M.; sick call, 5 15 A. M.; drill call, 5 40; recall from drill, 7; breakfast, 7 30; guard mount, 8 20; formation for drill, 9 25; recall from drill, 11 30; mess call for dinner, 12 25 P. M.; 1st sergeant's call, 1 30; mess call for supper, 5 25; assembly for parade, 30 min. before sunset; tattoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 11 P. M.; assembly for divine service at such hours as may be selected by regimental commanders. The drill programme with few exceptions is the same as practiced last year, embracing the schedule laid out by Col. J. C. Bates, 2d U. S. Inf.

The programme for early morning drills in brief will be as follows: Monday, by squads in extended order; Tuesday, by sections in extended order; Wednesday, by platoons in extended order; Thursday, by company in extended order.

The forenoon drills by battalions will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, by battalion in close order, a different portion of the drill book being taken up each day; Thursday, by battalion in extended order, including the battle exercises; Friday, by battalion in extended order as on the previous day; Saturday the drills will be optional with commanding officers of regiments or battalions. The movements to be executed in the early morning and forenoon drills will be specified in orders. Post schools of instruction as well as regimental and battalion schools for officers and non-commissioned officers will be held as heretofore.

Gen. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., will begin to get the grounds in order early in April. The regiments whose turn at camp is due this season are the 7th, 8th, 12th, 23d, 23 1/2, 47th, 71st and 74th. The 10th Battalion is also one of the commands due at camp. There will be a detail from the batteries and the Signal Corps. A post band will be provided by the State, but such organization as desires to take its own band can do so at its own expense. The pay of the troops will be the same as heretofore, as will be the general conduct of the camp.

Seventh New York.—Colonel Appleton.

BRIG GEN. LOUIS FITZGERALD will review the 7th Regiment at its armory next Thursday evening, and a number of crosses of honor will also be presented. The detail for guard will be: Officer of the Day, Capt. G. B. Hrades; Officers of the Guard, Lieuts. J. B. Dawson and W. J. Underwood. Col. Appleton specially commends the excellent discipline maintained by the regiment under very trying conditions of weather during the late excursion to Washington, and congratulates its officers and members upon the cordial reception of the regiment by the people during and after the inauguration parade on March 4 and 5, 1893.

On the evening of March 25 the volunteer battery connected with the regiment will be reviewed by Col. Appleton, after which about an hour's drill will take place, covering about the entire light battery drill. Subsequently, the visiting militiamen will be entertained by the battery. The officers of the battery are: Commanding officer, Adj. Francis G. Landon; Chief of 1st Platoon, Lieut. J. Watson Cochran; Chief of 2d Platoon, Lieut. Henry M. Nesbitt; Chief of 3d Platoon, Lieut. Wm. J. Underwood. In April the battery expects to go to Van Orslandt Park for a field day, after which drills will close for the season.

Ninth New York.—Colonel Seward.

THE regiment assembled for review and presentation of long service medals on March 20, at the armory. Parade was the first ceremony. Col. Seward was in command, the regiment being divided into three battalions, 1st, Major Japha, Lieut. West, adjutant; 2d, Capt. Lorrigan, Lieut. Poole, adjutant; 3d, Capt. Marks, Lieut. Owen, adjutant. The formation of battalions and also that of the regiment, conducted by Adj. Wieners, in the narrow confines of the armory, was well done. The formation was in line of masses. Review by Mayor Gilroy followed, the formation being the same as at the parade, the passageway being omitted as usual owing to the shaky building and cramped quarters. In both ceremonies the regiment acquitted itself very creditably, the steadiness of the men being noticeable. The "order arms" was executed as it should be done, without shock to the piece, and the regiment is to be commended for its successful effort in this direction. Long service medals were presented as follows: 15 Years, Silver Medal—Capt. W. Wolcott Marks, Co. F; 1st Lieut. John W. West, Co. B; 1st Sergt. H. A. Harris, Co. A; Co. Q, M. Sergt. H. E. Gilmore, Co. K; R. E. Weiss, Co. H; 10 Years, Bronze Medal—Capt. George T. Lorrigan, Co. A; Capt. Jerome H. Silsby, Co. H; Q. M. Dana B. Pratt, Reg. Staff; Co. Q, M. Sergt. John Genzel, Co. C; 1st Sergt. Wm. F. Schultz, Co. E; Sergt. John W. Taylor, Co. F; Corp. Alexander Burnett, Co. H; Priv. James Hughes, Co. H; Asa W. Brink, Co. C (war serv. co.).

Co. C, Capt. Carscallon, were ordered to the front and centre and presented with the veterans prize for recruiting.

An event of special interest was the presentation of a life-saving medal and a \$50 gold piece by the Life Saving Society, of New York, to 1st Sergt. Wm. F. Schultz, Co. E, for his gallant attempt to save a comrade from drowning while the regiment was en route to camp in 1892. Sergt. Schultz jumped from the steamer *Tulchester* while the vessel was running at full speed, the captain refusing to stop until compelled to and not until the steamer was nearly a mile away from the drowning man and Sergt. Schultz. Although the latter made a gallant effort, having to swim a good half mile, to reach the unfortunate man, the latter sank for the last time when the sergeant was about 130 feet from him. The president of the society made the presentation, making a handsome compliment for the gallant though unsuccessful effort of Sergt. Schultz. A dance, largely attended, concluded the ceremonies.

Twenty-second New York.—Colonel Camp.

The discontent existing in Co. A is being investigated by Lieut. Col. W. V. King, Major Franklin Bartlett and Capt. G. E. Hart, a committee appointed by Col. Camp. This committee is a satisfactory one to all concerned, and will undoubtedly be able to settle whatever differences exist to the best interest of the company and regiment. The regimental staff will be held at the armory on April 24 and an elaborate display of the best theatrical talent will be secured. All the members of the Veteran Corps and ex-members of the regiment are invited, and the tickets, which are free, will be sent to any of the above upon sending their name and address to Capt. W. J. Maidhoff, Capt. W. B. Smith or Lieut. H. H. Treadwell at the armory, 67th street and Western Boulevard, N. Y. City. Capt. Bostwick, Co. I, will invite the members to a "forage" on April 1.

Cos. A, B and I, constituting the 1st battalion, assembled for battalion drill on Monday evening, March 20. Maj. Bartlett commanded the battalion.

The battalion was equalized into 4 commands of 16 files, each company being inspected before it left the company parade ground.

The formation was prompt, and Act. Adj. Treadwell turned the battalion over in good shape. The movements comprised such as right front and on right and left into line, close column, breaking from the right to march to left, etc., and beyond the nervousness displayed by certain of the officers, were very well executed, and the minor errors were promptly corrected by the commanding officer of the battalion.

In the right front into line from column of companies the rear companies after breaking by fours to the right, execute column half left, and then when nearing the line, change direction, half right, etc.

In the front into line from column of fours the second company completed the movement, as from column of companies, but the major made the correction.

In the marching at full distance the distances between companies was fairly kept, though in some way it seemed to be lost when the companies turned into line.

In the right of companies rear into column, the original line was not preserved in the second company, owing to the fact that the captain did not halt on the old alignment and wheel his fours to the left at the proper time.

In dressing in line captain should face to the front. The battalion drilled without the colors.

69th New York.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Cavanagh.

On March 15 there was a drill of the third battalion, consisting of Cos. B, Capt. Leonard; G, Capt. Ryan—1st Lieut. Hogan in command, and H, Capt. Morgan, with Capt. Ryan as battalion commander, Lieut. McChrystal, Co. K, as adjutant, and 1st Sergt. Drew, Co. B, as sergeant-major.

First call sounded at 8.07. Companies formed in their rooms and reported on the floor as follows: Cos. B, 13 files; H, 12 files, and G, 7 files. Companies were formed in single rank. 1st sergeant's call, 8.14. By that time there was enough late men from the three companies to extend Co. G to 12 files, which was done, 1st sergeant, Co. H, in taking detail to Co. G, should have carried his piece the same as his detail, namely, at a right shoulder. Adjutant's call, 8.20. Formation fair, guides properly posted, but captain of both flank companies dressed their companies too close to the base company, so much so that at Guides Post the guides were elbow to elbow. The adjutant before turning the command over caused the flank companies to take their proper distance, which, strictly speaking, was out of order; otherwise the battalion was turned over in excellent shape.

Manual of arms rehearsed and executed fairly well. Officers' swords should be at an order with the arms of the men, but not when the arms are at a shoulder.

Marching in column of fours, distances very good, intervals not properly kept, step good, but entirely too much distance between 3d and 4d companies; that was very noticeable throughout the drill.

Close column on 1st company, fours left, and the deploying back in line fairly executed.

Close column on 3d company, fours right: the 3d company wheeled out in fours, which naturally marred the movement. In deploying back into line to the right, the 1st company moved forward about six paces, when it should have been cautioned to stand fast and dressed to the left, right of company rear into column; the proper command from captain to company is fours right, column right, and not first four to the right about. Captain should also halt on the line lately occupied by the front rank, and as his rear four passes him, wheels by fours to the left, etc., and again he should give the command "halt" as the fours unite in line and not move forward.

In this movement the 3d and 4d companies started to execute it before the command of execution from battalion commander.

Marching company front, alignment and step good, but no intervals. The instruction in the intervals seems to have been omitted in the company drill. In executing "on left into line of companies in column of fours," the first company should advance company distance and 12 paces, and company distance should be preserved between the companies. Left front into line of companies in column of fours executed several times, but distance between companies not maintained. Marching battalion front fairly well done, but not sufficient room to permit of much of that movement; in breaking into fours the left company repeatedly went wrong. "Left step" of the battalion nicely executed. Close column, 1st company, column left, and afterwards executed faced to the rear, very well done, with the exception of the 3d company; in both cases the company was wheeled into line too soon. Captain in company in rear of 1st company should halt in rear of the left guide and wheel his company into line as the left four arrives opposite him. The about by fours, marching battalion front, was very ragged. Deploying into line from full distance is not authorized; proper way to execute same is left front into line.

Recall on bugle at 9.13, companies dismissed to their parade grounds. Formation for battalion parade, guides well posted, but captain of 3d company, as in first formation, paid no attention to the guide placed there to gauge three feet of the color company.

At command from adjutant, "open ranks," the left guide of the battalion should step back. In the execution of the open ranks some arms were up and some down, the majority down.

During sound off men were very steady, manual of arms, fair. Order arms, "executed" nicely, 1st sergeants a little slow in getting out and two sergeants reported from color company. The "rifle salute" in the Drill Regulations is not executed as sergeant's salute in Upton's.

At commands officers, centre, march, they should return sword to "officers," face at the command "centre," and step off at command "march," and not try to do the whole thing in one. As the officers disperse 1st sergeants should close ranks and march the company to its parade ground. Capt. Leonard then took command and without dismissing the companies, went through the ceremony of review. The men were very steady except a few men in the color com-

pany; in the passage the distances were fair, salutes poor intervals not kept.

The sounding of the assembly, inspection of the company, and the proper way of receiving the colors were omitted.

We noticed throughout the drill that the adjutant suggested the movements to the battalion commander, and in fact gave part of the commands himself. The mere repeating of movements without calling attention to errors is of no material benefit. A battalion commander should be sufficiently familiar with battalion movements to be able to call attention to errors, and repeat such movements as where errors have been committed until executed properly.

About 60 per cent. of the men paraded in their dress uniforms, which included a number of noncommissioned officers, and a majority of the men wear their uniform and equipments too and from the armory. Military courtesy very lax. Entirely too much talking in the ranks.

Seventy-first New York.—Colonel Greene.

This regiment will parade at its armory March 25 for review by the Hon. T. S. Gilroy, Mayor of the City of New York. Co. B, Capt. Smith, having obtained the highest percentage of marksmen under the conditions governing the competition for the Colonel's Cup, is awarded that trophy. Co. D, Capt. Clark, having shown the greatest increase in the number of marksmen under the conditions governing the competition for the Gould Banner, is awarded the same. In announcing the results of rifle practice during the year 1897, Col. Greene takes great pleasure in congratulating the regiment upon the great improvement over 1891 and previous years. Although the average strength of the regiment has been slightly less than in 1891, yet the number of sharpshooters has increased from 18 to 35, a gain of 89 per cent.; the number of marksmen has increased from 120 to 378, a gain of over 80 per cent. In total number of marksmen the 71st is exceeded by only two other regiments in the 1st Brigade, and in the percentage of marksmen to total strength the 71st is exceeded by only one regiment. These results, says Col. Greene, have been accomplished by hard work, and in many cases at great personal sacrifice, both of which are highly appreciated.

Troop A, New York.—Captain Roe.

TROOP A is arranging a theatre party and dinner for April 4, Lieut. Balch, Corp. Hurry and Pvt. Duffin and the committee in charge. A new sabre of Italian manufacture has been adopted by the troop and it is a most serviceable weapon, far superior in durability to the regulation sabre now in use. The new sabre weighs but little more than the one issued by the State, and is about 13 1/2 inches longer. The scabbard is much stronger than the old one and the new weapon is superior in every way. Pistol target practice is being engaged in before and after drill, under the direction of Lieut. Bridgman and Sergt. Jacobson, assisted by Corp. Vermilye and Lance Corp. Couders, Tuesdays, and Corp. Reed and Lance Corp. Nichols on Fridays. Capt. Roe will present to the troop making the best average score of not less than three scores at 15 yards prize known as the Captain's Prize. The rifle team is practicing regularly at the 12th Regiment range. It is the intention of the troop to enter a team at Creedmoor in the matches next fall.

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H. S. M.—Will you kindly inform me through the JOURNAL how appointments are secured for the grades of assistant paymaster and pay clerk in the Navy, and about what the examination for each grade consists of? **Ans.**—Assistant Paymasters in Navy are appointed by the President. Apply to Secretary of the Navy. Pay clerks are appointed by Secretary of the Navy on recommendation of paymasters. A knowledge of accounts is the chief requisite in both cases.

A. R. K. writes: A and B fired 50 rounds each, for rapidity of firing and accuracy of aim. A fired his 50 rounds in 4 min. 24 secs., making 10 bull's-eyes in his 50 shots, using the Army carbine. B fired his 50 rounds in 4 min. and 5 secs., making 5 bull's eyes in his 50 shots, using Winchester carbine, model 1888, .45 70 cal. Who is the winner for rapidity and accuracy? **Ans.**—Your question is vague. If the match was for accuracy and rapidity combined, some specified value of shots fired should have been stipulated beforehand, either by the greatest number of bull's eyes, centres, etc., made within a given time. Under

the information you give, we should decide that A wins the match for accuracy and B for rapidity.

C. J. R. asks: Who was the Confederate partisan who, on one of his raids when pressed by his pursuers, telegraphed on Federal wires to the mayor of some town that he was in hot pursuit of Morgan, that his horses were worn out and that he must have fresh horses, and requested that the mayor meet him at such and such a place with as many fresh horses as he could get, the mayor turning up in person at the designated place with the best horses he could find, including those belonging to the fire companies, and delivering them, much to his surprise, to a Confederate general? Did this actually happen? I read, I remember, but am unable to find it now. If it did happen, will you please answer in your column of inquiries, by whom and on what occasion this happened? **Ans.**—Some such incident occurred during Morgan's raid into Kentucky in July, 1862. All the despatches will be found in Plum's "Military Telegraph During the Civil War." Despatches were sent to Brig.-Gen. Ward, Kentucky; also to Gen. D. Prentice, Louisville; to Gen. J. T. Boyle, Louisville, and to the Hon. Geo. W. Dunlap, Washington, D. C. Morgan repeated this feat the next month. On this occasion a facetious despatch was sent to John Hugh Smith, Mayor of Nashville.

SIR EVELYN WOOD in an article upon "Achievements of Cavalry," which appeared in the *United Service Magazine* for March, shows how four squadrons, coming on an enemy in position, attacked and dispersed 3,000 men, capturing three guns. The episode occurred in April, 1794, when Pichegru was endeavoring to raise the siege of Landrecies.

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BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—At Fort Sill, O. T., March 8, to the wife of Lieutenant Robert Alexander, 7th Infantry, a son.

RIESE.—At 612 3d Street, South Boston, Mass., to the wife of Ordnance Sergeant A. Riese, retired, a daughter.

DIED.

CROWELL.—At her son's residence, Mr. Pleasant, Washington, D. C., March 20, NANCY CROWELL, mother of Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th U. S. Infantry, aged ninety-four years one month and ten days.

RANDALL.—At her sister's residence, Camden, N. J., Saturday, March 18, ANNIE M. BECH, wife of Edward L. Randall, Captain, 5th U. S. Infantry.

WEBSTER.—At Washington, D. C., March 22, Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, father of Mrs. Honeycutt, the wife of Lieutenant J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Artillery, and of Mrs. Lusk, the wife of Captain J. L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers.

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